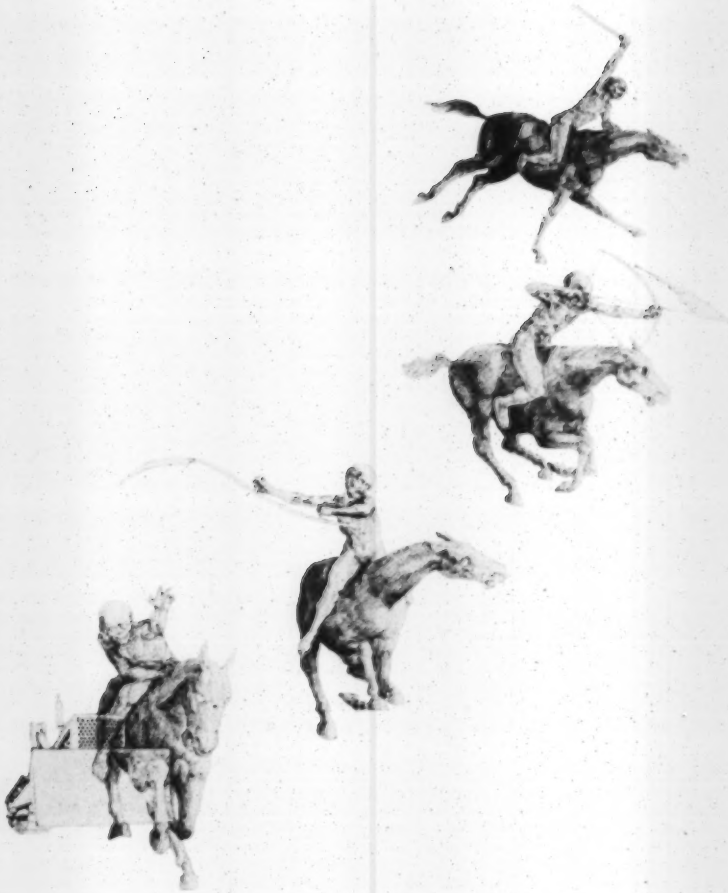
ístoríc reservatíon

Gravure Montrant Cooper Union, 1860

National Trust for Historic Preservation



FOUR HORSEMEN OF
DESTRUCTION
Fire-Disaster-War-Man

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 3 1961

Historic Preservation

Published by the
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
815 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CONTENTS

PRESERVATION: The Heritage of Progress

Historical Background—Abroad 84-9
Historical Background—Here 90-3
Four Horsemen of Destruction:
Fire—Disaster—War—Man 94-104
Saved—The Structures 105-16
Saved—The Sites 117-19
Saved—Without the Velvet Rope 120-25
Saving the Vanishing Villages 126-34
Saving the Village Within the Megalopolis 135-40
"The Right of Cities to be Beautiful" 141-43

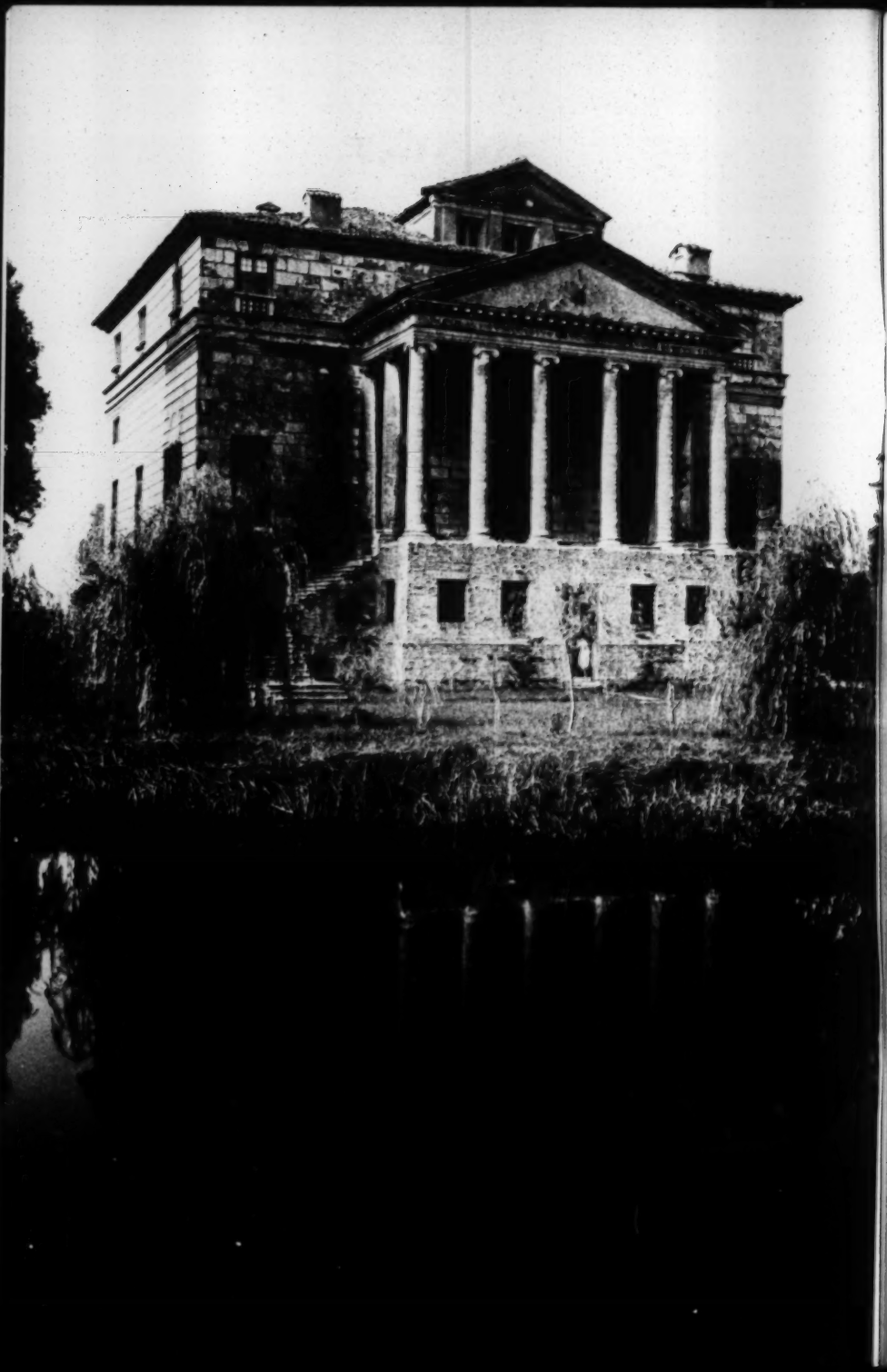
Subscription is included in annual dues of members (associate $5.00, active $10.00, contributing $25.00, sustaining $100.00 or more) and member organizations ($25.00). Special subscription rate for libraries only is $2.00 per year. Application for entrance as second class matter made April 24, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

Published quarterly
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Editor: Helen Duprey Bullock

Managing Editor: Terry Brust Morton

Business Manager: Katherine Gessford



Preservation: THE HERITAGE OF PROGRESS

This exhibition of photographs was selected and assembled by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, to exemplify the main currents of the preservation movement in this country and in other nations.

It was prepared under the direction of Leonard Rennie of Design & Production, Alexandria, Virginia; and opened October 13, 1961, at The Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration, during the fifteenth annual meeting and preservation conference of the National Trust in New York City. The exhibit will be presented in various cities under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts in 1961-62.

Historical Background: ABROAD

Some historical and architectural monuments abroad which were prototypes influencing the development of a preservation movement in the United States.

1. LA MALCONTENTA (c. 1560), MIRA, ITALY

Architect, Andrea Palladio. Built for brothers, the Doges Nicolo and Luigi de' Foscari. Restored by Albert Landsberg, 1924. Credit: Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Venezia

This famous "temple-villa," officially entitled the Villa Foscari, is usually called *La Malcontenta* in memory of the daughter of Federico Foscari who was banished from Venice to the villa by her father. One of the many royal guests was Henry III of France, whose 1574 visit is recorded in an inscription over the door.

After more than a century of neglect and vandalism, *La Malcontenta* was approaching a state of dissolution and served as a storehouse for grain. One of the two outside staircases and several chimneys had disappeared, the windows were boarded openings, the original outbuildings had been demolished and most of the trees cut down. It has been restored by Albert Landsberg who purchased it in 1924.

Early American architecture was greatly influenced by Palladio, and Thomas Jefferson was one of his most avid students. The Friends of Palladio was organized in this country several years ago for the purpose of raising funds to restore some of the architect's remaining buildings. The Italian Government has allocated funds to halt the destruction of the Venetian villas and to restore some of the most important ones which survived the bombings and troop occupation of World Wars I and II.

2. LITTLE MORETON HALL (1559-80), CONGLETON, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND

Administered by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Credit: The British Travel Association/The British Travel and Holidays Association

A moated structure, *Little Moreton Hall* is one of the most perfect surviving examples of the black and white timbered Elizabethan manor house. This form of timber post and plaster-filled building was common in Tudor England. It was not peculiar to the old forest areas, nor was it confined to the dwellings of the poorest subjects. Spanish visitors in Queen Mary's reign were amazed at the apparent paucity of the wooden building material. "These English," they declared, "have their houses made of sticks and dirt, but they fare commonly so well as the King."

Little Moreton Hall, oak furniture and a service of pewter, were given to the National Trust in 1938 by Bishop Abraham and his son, Rupert Abraham. A sum was raised by public appeal to pay for repairs. Twenty-nine acres of surrounding land are protected by covenants.

3. BODIAM CASTLE (1386), HAWKHURST, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Administered by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Credit: The British Travel Association/The British Travel and Holidays Association

Bodiam Castle is one of the best-preserved examples of medieval military architecture. Built in 1386 as a protection against French raids, it was dismantled in 1643. The structure was acquired by the National Trust in 1925 under the will of the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston.

4. COMO (1839), SOUTH YARRA, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Acquired by the Armytage family in 1864 and owned by them until 1959, when it became the property of the National Trust of Australia. Credit: National Trust of Australia

In the early history of Melbourne, aboriginals camped along the billabong, later named Lake Como by the settlers of 1835. In this area is located *Como,* its original portion believed to have been built in 1839. In 1864 Charles Henry Armytage acquired the house and added a two-story wing. Since then few alterations have been made to the structure, and furnishings of the early Victorian period remain. Receipts for some of the furniture are still held by the Armytage family.

On the death of Mrs. Charles Armytage, in 1911, her surviving daughters bought *Como.* The Prahran City Council in 1921 acquired 35 acres of the estate for use as a public park known as Como Park. The National Trust considered *Como* of national importance and worthy of preservation "at all costs." In 1958 the Trust waged a campaign for public funds to purchase *Como* and five acres of land. It is presented as an example of early Georgian architecture and preserves the way of life of a pioneer family in Australia.

5. GROOTE SCHUUR (c. 1896), DEVIL'S PEAKE, NEAR CAPE-TOWN, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Architect, Herbert Baker. Built for Cecil John Rhodes. Administered by the Republic of South Africa. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

"I like teak and whitewash . . . I want it big and simple, barbaric if you like," were instructions Cecil John Rhodes gave his architect for the building of *Groote Schuur.* The house has

30 rooms, 15 bedrooms and two baths, one having a huge carved granite tub said to be big enough to use to scrub an elephant.

Groote Schuur, the "Great Barn," replaced an earlier *Groote Schuur* which burnt down in 1896. When Rhodes built his new house he resolved to make it representative of the finest of Cape Dutch architecture.

Cecil Rhodes willed the house to the government as a residence for future prime ministers of South Africa, and today it is occupied by the Prime Minister of the Republic during the sessions of Parliament. Under Cecil John Rhodes' will, the public is admitted to the grounds and a portion of the estate is used as a zoo.

6. THE CITADEL (1823-32), QUEBEC, CANADA

Credit: Canadian Consulate General, Information Office/National Film Board of Canada

Atop the 360-foot Cape Diamond, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, is the Citadel, Quebec's star-shaped fortress. It forms part of the walls of the Fortified City, the Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere. Quebec was besieged five times but never captured.

Within the Citadel, Roosevelt, Churchill and Canada's former Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, held history-making conferences in 1943 and 1944. Quebec's famed Royal 22nd Regiment still mans the Citadel and change guard daily in a traditional ceremony. It is also the summer residence of the Governor General of Canada.

7. PALAIS DE VERSAILLES (1661-1756), FRANCE

Architects, LeVau, LeBrun, Jules Hardouin Mansard, and Gabriel. Built for Louis XIII, Louis XIV and Louis XV. Credit: French Government Tourist Office

Popular discontent over the extravagance of "Le Grand Monarque" was concentrated on the palace and gardens of Versailles. Of more lasting significance was the fact that its design was so successful that its theories were later adopted in town planning.

"Versailles is important," writes Siegfried Giedion, "not because of its royal splendor but because it clearly reveals the solution to a problem of living. Nature had been mastered before by man's will, but never before had so large a community been housed under one roof, in open country, away from any big town." Equal to a small town in size, Versailles was built for the use of a court society and ministerial staff. The extensive and carefully ordered natural setting laid out by Le Nôtre was the background not only of the great buildings but of the new kind of living that had been developed there.

After World War I a Rockefeller trust fund of $1 million was offered to France for the repair of war damage; $700,000 was to be devoted to Versailles, administered by a Franco-American committee working "in accordance and in collaboration in works actually undertaken or projected by the State."

From June to September the *Son et Lumière* spectacle attracts thousands of visitors to Versailles. With illuminations, recorded music and the recorded voices of France's greatest actors, in stereophonic sound, the pageant written by André Maurois recreates the history of the palace and of France.

8. VILLA SAVOYE (1928-30), POISSY, FRANCE

Architect, Le Corbusier. Owned by Madame Pierre Savoye. Credit: G. E. Kidder Smith

Looted by the Germans during World War II, the villa was unlivable with its broken windows, rusting steel sash and falling plaster. Madame Savoye decided not to spend the $80,000 estimated to rehabilitate the house and it was turned into a hay barn. Despite such use, the villa is ranked by many architectural historians as the modern house second in importatnce to Wright's Robie House.

Considered by Le Corbusier and historians as his finest "machine for living," it is raised on stilts and has gently inclined ramps leading from the ground to the sun deck. Interior space is arranged so that sunlight floods the open areas behind its cubist exterior. "It is impossible," writes Siegfried Giedion, "to comprehend the Savoye house by a view from a single point; quite literally, it is a construction in space-time."

In 1959 its site was included in 18 acres of farmland appropriated by the city council of Poissy for a new high school. International protest helped André Malraux, De Gaulle's Minister for Cultural Affairs, make an exception to the French law that no house can be declared protected as an "historical monument" while its designer is alive. Saved from further destruction, the villa remains a ruin.

9. STAVE CHURCH (c. 1200), OSLO, NORWAY

Built by early Christians. Part of the Norwegian Folk Museum. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

Norway's early Christians built churches in the form of pagan temples. The architectural style of this wooden church is a combination of Romanesque and Pre-Christian; its elaborate carvings of animals and flowers sometimes go back to the Norse myths. There are six roofs, three of them useful and the upper three for decoration and to the glory of God. Dragon's head gargoyles project above the crosses and the roof shingles are designed to resemble dragon scales.

10. OURO PRÊTO (18th century), BRAZIL

A Brazilian national monument. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

The entire town of Ouro Prêto (Black Gold) is little changed since its gold mining days in the early 1700's when it was called Vila Rica (Rich Town). Architecture in the colonial city includes churches, thick-walled balconied houses, and stone bridges. The former penitentiary has been converted into a museum of the Inconfidéncia, those "Unfaithfuls" who were the first Brazilian patriots. The Governor's Palace at the opposite end of the square houses the School of Mines. Ouro Prêto, whose name and early fortunes were gained from gold mining, now has as its chief industry the mining of "fool's gold," iron pyrites.

The idea of a national organization to protect and preserve Brazil's historic monuments was first presented in 1923. By decree of July 14, 1934, the Inspectorate of National Mounments was created. In 1937 the Inspectorate was superseded by the Servico Patrimonio Historico Artistico Nacional, under the Ministry of Education and Health.

11. **TEMPLE (c. 800),** CHICHÉN ITZÁ, MEXICO

Built by Maya Indians. Explored by the Mexican Government in cooperation with Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

Ceremonies of barbaric splendor took place at Chichén Itzá's chief sanctuary. Priests in brightly-colored cloaks and jaguar skins probably led Maya maidens down the main stairway, along the Sacred Causeway, to the sacred cenote or Well of Sacrifice. The terraced limestone pyramid, the largest building in the old Maya city, covers nearly an acre and was dedicated to Kukulcan, the Feathered Serpent.

The spectacular ruins of Chichén Itzá cover 12 square miles of plain 75 miles southwest of Merida, the capital of Yucatán. Chichén Itzá was almost unknown to outsiders for 300 years after the Spanish Conquest. Over a period of years, the Mexican Government has extensively explored Chichén Itzá in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Many major buildings have been preserved and restored.

Exploration of the huge natural well was carried on in 1961 under the direction of Mexico's Natural Institute of Anthropology and History in collaboration with the National Geographic Society and the Exploration and Aquatic Sports Club of Mexico. Divers have retrieved hundreds of jade, gold, and copper ornaments, charred-looking fragments of rare Maya fabrics and a few human bones.

12. **SAMZEVRISSI CHURCH (7th century),** GEORGIA, S.S.R., U.S.S.R.

Damaged in the earthquake of 1940. Restored in 1952-53. Credit: Institute for Georgian Art History, Georgia, S.S.R.

An official of the Institute for Georgian Art History, Kezhoveli, Georgia, S.S.R., U.S.S.R., writes, "from the photographs you will be able to form some idea about our activities in the field of preservation and restoration of the old Georgian monuments. In the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R., there is a special Department of Historic Preservation."

13. **TAJ MAHAL (1632),** AGRA, INDIA

Built by Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan. Administered by the National Archives of India. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

More than 20,000 workmen and craftsman toiled day and night for 22 years to construct this massive structure. They placed white marble on domes, one 187 feet high; carved marble into screens; and cut jasper, agate, bloodstone and other precious stones, fitted them into wreaths, scrolls and flowers and laid them in the marble.

Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan built the mausoleum to shelter the tomb of his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal, who died in 1631, bearing their fourteenth child. The Shah's tomb was later placed beside that of his wife. The Taj Mahal is administered by the National Archives of India.

Historical Background: HERE

Some landmarks in the preservation movement in the United States, presenting the first historic monuments preserved by a state (Hasbrouck House, 1834); the federal government (Casa Grande, Arizona, 1889); a private organization (*Mount Vernon*, Virginia, 1858); and by the National Trust, a congressionally-chartered non-governmental agency (*Woodlawn Plantation*, Virginia, 1951).

14. WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS (1750), NEWBURGH, N.Y.

Erected by young Jonathan Hasbrouck. Served as General Washington's Headquarters, April 1782-August 1783. Administered by New York State Division of Archives and History. Credit: Library of Congress; Washington's Headquarters/ K. C. Miller

The land on which this old stone house stands was allotted to Michael Wiegant, one of a group of emigrant settlers from the Palatine in 1709. In 1749 the land was sold to the widow of Joseph Hasbrouck. The house erected by her son has the date 1750 inscribed on a stone in the east wall, but the date that brought the house into the great chronology of American history was April 1, 1782. As reported in the New York *Packet*, "His Excellency, General Washington and his Lady arrived last Monday at Headquarters, Newburgh in good health."

This was one of those periods in the War "that tried men's souls" and the commander-in-chief was burdened by the distress among the Continental troops from lack of provisions and want of pay, by desertions and dissension. Three major events took place at the Headquarters. George Washington firmly rejected the idea of his assuming the role of "King" on June 9, 1783, while awaiting formal notification of the peace and before resigning his command to Congress; he further enumerated four principles that should be adopted by the new government, in which he placed first "An indissoluble union of the states under one federal head." Here too, on August 7, 1782, under the General Orders of the Day, the Order of the Purple Heart was established.

Under the United States Deposit Fund, the house was acquired from Jonathan Hasbrouck II through the commissioners of Orange County in 1848. The commissioners, in their desire to preserve the house as Washington's Headquarters, appealed to Gov. Hamilton Fish. He recommended in his 1850 Message that the venerable building become a state property.

A bill was passed unanimously by the legislature. On July 4, with appropriate ceremonies, Gen. Winfield Scott raised (on a $500 flagstaff) a U.S. Flag (budgeted at $100), bearing Daniel Webster's ringing words "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

And so was opened the first historic house museum in these United States, which was publicly owned.

15. CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT (1350), GILA VALLEY, ARIZ.

Administered by the National Park Service. Credit: National Park Service

Hohokam Indian farmers erected this four-story tower of packed earth, or caliche, about 600 years ago. Surrounding it are numerous village sites established many centuries before by earlier tribes who also carried on irrigated farming in this arid region. The modern Pima Indians of the area refer to these Indians as Hohokam, "The Ancient Ones."

The only surving example of such a watch-tower apartment house dominates the ruins of numerous walled villages of Indians who centuries ago had irrigated and farmed Arizona's desert valleys. It was first protected as an archaeological reservation by Congress in 1889. The first excavations were conducted in 1891 by the Smithsonian Institution. It is now a reservation of 472.50 acres administered by the National Park Service as the first federal national monument.

From artifacts recovered in a series of archaeological investigations, it has been determined that the Hohokam were proficient in carving shells and stone, owned cooking and storage vessels of pottery, made textiles, and cremated their dead.

16. MOUNT VERNON (c. 1735), VIRGINIA

Erected by Augustine, father of George Washington. Later named in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom George Washington's half brother Lawrence had served in the Caribbean. Administered by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association founded by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina in 1853 and chartered by the state of Virginia in 1858. Credit: The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

The Washington family title to the 5000-acre tract of land, first known as Hunting Creek Plantation, may be traced to a 1674 land grant. The house and lands passed to George Washington in 1752, but his active life as a surveyor and officer in the militia during the French and Indian Wars kept the young proprietor away from his plantation for five years. In 1759 he married Martha, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and brought her to *Mount Vernon* in the spring. The succeeding 15 years they lived the peaceful but active lives of a southern planter family.

Although his career in public service took him away to the Continental Congress, to the battlefields of the Revolution, to the several capitals of an infant republic, Washington still concerned himself with every detail of the management and development of his Virginia estate, and returned to it whenever opportunity afforded. As he once wrote his friend David Stuart, "I can truly say I had rather be at *Mount Vernon* with a friend or two about me, than to be attended at the seat of government by the officers of state and the representatives of every power in Europe."

In June 1798, a compatriot of Kosciusko spent 12 days at *Mount Vernon* and left an account of his host's plantation that still best describes the wide range of George Washington's skills and interests. "The whole plantation, the garden and the rest prove well that a man born with a natural taste may guess a beauty without ever having seen its model. The General has never left America; but when one sees his house and his home and his garden it seems as if he had copied the best

samples of the grand old homesteads of England."

Which, of course, he had. The design of the columns on the piazza, the most striking architectural feature of the mansion, may be found in an English architectural work, but the scale and adaptation of design to setting and climate were uniquely his. The use of fine white sand on freshly-painted beveled siding simulating stone, which Washington referred to as "rusticated Boards," was an early use of the technique in this country.

Washington lived but a few brief years after his retirement from public office. He was so overwhelmed by visits from old companions in arms, from the officials in the struggling new seat of government across the Potomac, foreign dignitaries and the idly curious, that he compared *Mount Vernon* to "a well restored Tavern."

After his death the heirs continued to struggle with the unproductive farm land, and with the even greater burden of trying to act as host to countless visitors from home and abroad, wishing to pay their respects to the home and tomb of the Father of his Country. By 1850, John A. Washington, Jr., the last member of the family to own it, failed in his attempt to interest the state of Virginia or the federal government in acquiring *Mount Vernon* to assure its preservation.

About this time the mother of Ann Pamela Cunningham on a homeward journey from Philadelphia to South Carolina wrote her daughter, "It was a lovely moonlight night that we went down the Potomac. I went on deck as the bell tolled and we passed *Mount Vernon*. [The custom of a ceremony aboard ships passing *Mount Vernon* is still observed.] I was painfully distressed at the ruin and desolation of the home of Washington, and the thought passed through my mind: Why was it that the women of the country did not try to keep it in repair, if the men would not do it? It does seem such a blot on our country."

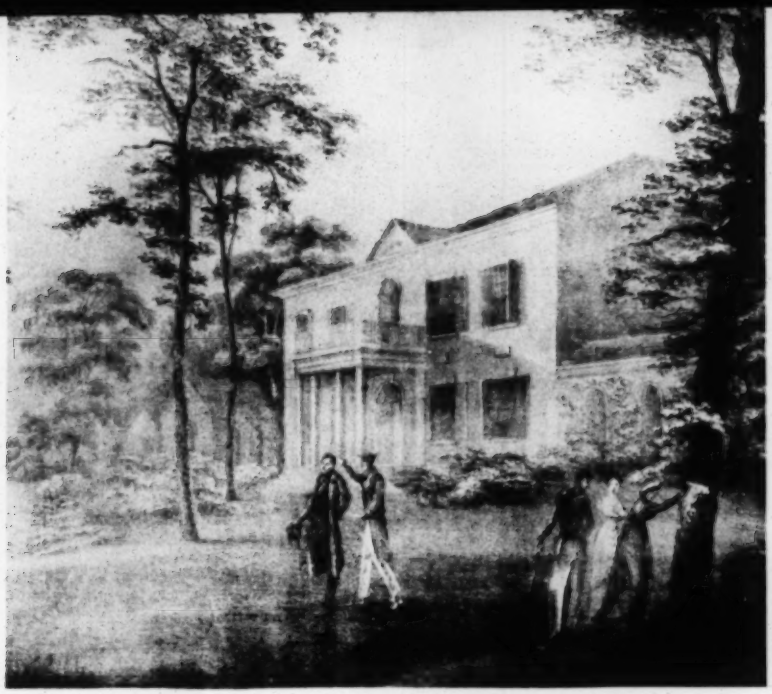
From this began Miss Cunningham's lifelong crusade, formally organized in 1853. Title was officially acquired to the plantation, the burying ground and 200 acres of land in 1858. From that time on the frail invalid, with skill and determination, guided the group of Regents until the last year of her life. When, in 1874, she resigned after 20 years of devoted and successful service, she laid down a philosophy for the future of Mount Vernon which remains today the basic guide and inspiration of the Association.

17. WOODLAWN PLANTATION (1800-1803), MOUNT VERNON, VA.

Architect, Dr. William Thornton. Built for George Washington's foster daughter, Eleanor (Nelly) Parke Custis and his nephew, Major Lawrence Lewis, on the occasion of their marriage. Administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Credit: National Trust for Historic Preservation; National Parke Service/Abbie Rowe

George Washington noted in his diary on February 22, 1799 (his last birthday), "Miss Custis was married at Candle light to Mr. Lawe. Lewis." He offered the young people a residence at *Mount Vernon* but took immediate measures to provide for their future residence.

He deeded them 2000 acres of his *Mount Vernon* lands, which he surveyed himself. They included part of Dogue Run farm, a grist mill and a distillery. The mill and distillery were intended to keep the young bridegroom from idleness, for, he was advised, "Idleness is disreputable under any



Earliest known view of *Woodlawn*. In the group at the right are Lafayette's son, Frances Parke Lewis and Mrs. Lewis

circumstance; productive of no good, even when unaccompanied by vicious habits. . . ."

As a house site, Washington recommended the hill overlooking Dogue Creek, offering a broad sweep of the Potomac, and a view of *Mount Vernon*: "Few better sites for a house than Gray's hill, and that range are to be found in this Country or elsewhere." On his survey he marked out the hilltop as "a most beautiful place for a Gentleman's Seat."

Dr. William Thornton, first architect of the U.S. Capitol, was chosen as architect. The furnishings were mostly new and fashionable, but also included treasured heirlooms from *Mount Vernon*. The charming domestic life, so much a part of Nelly's childhood, was transplanted to her new residence. Children were born, married and moved away, and were returned for burial at *Mount Vernon*. It was the tragedy of the household that of eight children born to the Lewises all but one, and her husband, predeceased Nelly.

At the death of her son Lorenzo, *Woodlawn* was abandoned and drifted to ruin. It was sold to a group of Quakers from Philadelphia in 1846. Later owners were Paul Kester, the playwright; Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, who made important architectural repairs; and Senator and Mrs. Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

The Woodlawn Public Foundation purchased the mansion in 1948 and nine years later turned it over to the National Trust under whose direction it was restored, furnished and opened to the public. The Garden Club of Virginia restored the extensive gardens. This is the first restoration undertaken by the National Trust.

18. **WYMAN VILLA (1853),** BALTIMORE, MD.

Erected by William Wyman in the distinguished Italianate style of architect Richard Upjohn. Bequeathed to Johns Hopkins University at the death of Wyman's daughter, Mrs. Daniel Rollins, in 1949. Razed to provide a site for parking lot, 1955. Credit: Sun Papers/William Klender

The University, having no immediate plan for use of this handsome architectural legacy, left it without maintenance until 1955. At that time officials stated they still saw no use for it, and any proposal to renovate it for use would cost not less than $65,000. Since the University was engaged in a major fund-raising campaign for $100 million, "for purposes other than the preservation of historical monuments," they refused to spend University funds on renovation. A Wyman House Foundation was founded with the support of art historians, architects and Hopkins Alumni who offered to raise funds for repairs and find a practical use for the building.

19. **BELLE GROVE (1857),** WHITE CASTLE, LA.

Architect, Henry Howard. Built for John Andrews. Destroyed by fire, March 16, 1952. Credit: Avery Memorial Architectural Library, Columbia University; Clarence John Laughlin

One of the last great plantation houses to be erected before the Civil War, *Belle Grove* had a brief period of lavish living and notable hospitality. Its enormous size made it impossible to maintain in the years that followed and by 1914 it was abandoned. Deterioration was rapid, and the great cellars that had once held vintage wines became a storage area for fodder. Even in this state its classic beauty attracted tourists. On March 16, 1952, a fire, believed started by a careless cigarette thrown into the cellars, left only a fire-blackened shell of the pink walls and great Corinthian columns with their carved and gilded cypress capitals.

20. **HOWARD ATHENAEUM (1856),** BOSTON, MASS.

Architect, Isaiah Rogers. Swept by fire of unknown origin in June, 1961, when plans were being developed for its restoration as an Old Howard National Theatre and Museum. Credit: Boston *Globe*

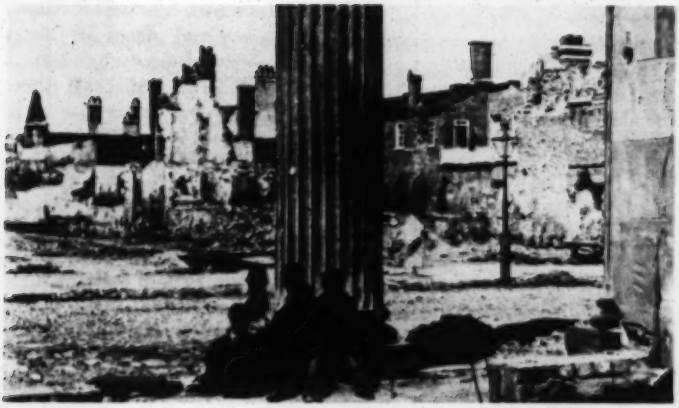
The first theatre on this site was a wooden tabernacle erected by a sect of Millerites who retreated into it in 1844 to await the end of the world. When this failed to materialize on

Garrick Theatre, Chicago

The Cottage, Louisiana

Old North Church, Boston

Charleston, April 1865



schedule, they sold it to a group of businessmen who, with some casual modifications, made it into a theatre. It opened on October 13, 1845, with Sheridan's *School for Scandal* and an after-piece, *Day after the Wedding*—both decorous plays which could be viewed by the proper Bostonians. It burned in 1846, ten minutes after an audience filed out, in a fire that threatened the mansions of Somerset Street.

The second theatre was designed by Isaiah Rogers who built the Gothic theatre in Scollay Square in 1856 of massive Quincy granite, and its interior was handsomely embellished. It contained 1700 seats with tiers of stage boxes and a stage which raked or tilted toward the audience.

From the opening performance of Sheridan's *The Rivals* with William Warren, a Boston favorite as leading man, the theatre saw the best of the nation's actors and actresses for almost half a century. This was followed by an era of vaudeville; and then it became, as Elliot Norton described it, "a bastion of burlesque."

Even in this field it outstripped most of its rivals. So frequently, in fact, that it was routinely closed by Boston police for "voluptuous dancing and profane dialogue." This was the era when the Harvard students who wished to be Bohemian ventured to Scollay Square; or they might merely have been following the sage advice of their great Shakespearean professor the eminent "Kitty," who averred that the humor of the pit had never changed and was to be found in its purest form in burlesque.

The house was finally darkened in 1953, and since then has been sagging into decay in a blighted neighborhood. The gold leaf had been symbolically peeling from the gilded figures adorning the elegant proscenium arch, and the theatre was scheduled for demolition. Plans for a new government center to be constructed in the area as a joint federal-city project included renewal of the area. Although the center is not scheduled for erection on the Old Howard Site, the building was slated for demolition.

Friends, led by Dean L. Gitter, theatrical producer and president of Repertory Boston, promptly organized a committee to raise funds to restore the building to its former architectural and theatrical grandeur. Ann Corio, a former burlesque queen, who once remarked that her performance was part of every Harvard student's education, offered her help and that of theatrical friends in New York to raise funds. Leading Bostonians interested in the arts and in preservation were marshalling forces when fire in June, 1961 seriously damaged the building. Gitter reports that damage to the basic structure, as designed by Rogers, was not too extensive to prevent reconstruction and the group is still seeking funds for the purpose.

21. OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE (18th-19th century), STURBRIDGE, MASS.

Inundated in the disastrous New England floods of August, 1955. Administered by Old Sturbridge Village. Credit: Old Sturbridge Village

Old Sturbridge Village was assembled in 1946 near the original village of that name. On its 300-acre tract of woodland, meadow and river shore are a collection of shops, mills, dwellings with their outbuildings, pottery, smithy, village industries, and a church—all the elements of an early 19th century New England Village.

In all 19th century villages there were survivors of a much earlier era. At Sturbridge many of the historic buildings, preserved by being moved into the restored village, were erected between 1704 and 1796, and others date from the first quarter of the 19th century.

Floods hit hard at Old Sturbridge Village in August of 1955, causing damage of nearly $250,000 (which included loss of income during the peak of the tourist season). Greatest damage centered in the non-museum area, the entrance, parking service and sales section; only 6 of 33 exhibit buildings were seriously damaged.

To a non-profit educational institution this could have been a final blow. But even before the 12 feet of muddy water that had swirled through large areas of the Village had receded, salvage efforts began. Within a year only a few scars remained of what could have been an insurmountable disaster.

San Francisco's Devastating Earthquake of April 18, 1906, part of a subterranean shift along a fault involving 400 miles of Pacific coastline, lasted but one minute and five seconds. The temblor knocked down and seriously damaged many buildings, but the destruction of some 500 city blocks (about 2500 acres of buildings) was caused by a fierce fire fed by gas escaping from hundreds of broken gas mains. The heat thrown off by the blaze was fixed at 2700° Fahrenheit, and crumbled bulwarks of stone and steel like dust before its blast.

It was a tribute to federal construction of the period that the granite post office, the old brick Custom-House and the handsome Mint survived both temblor and fire. Not far away, Montgomery Block, affectionately known to generations of San Franciscans as "The Monkey Block," was one of few other buildings to survive, and for the same reason. It was erected by Henry W. Halleck in 1853 and was the first four-story building west of Chicago. On a floating foundation of giant redwood logs with other shock absorbers, it rode out the quake and its steel shutters held off flames and persistent looters. It did not survive the clamor for parking space in 1958 and all that remains is the story of the artists, writers, cartoonists, sculptors and politicoes who made and recorded the history of their city. In 1959 it became the site of one more parking garage.

The caprice with which the fire and the earthquake damage occasionally leapt whole blocks only to level another, or singled out special buildings, gave rise to a famous quatrain by Charles K. Fields. In answering the charges hurled from pulpits throughout the nation that the city by the Golden Gate had invited Divine wrath by its wicked and sinful ways, Fields called attention to the fact that Hotaling's vast whisky warehouse and its contents in the financial district were still intact:

If, as they say, God spanked the town
For being over-frisky,
Why did He burn the churches down
And spare Hotaling's whisky?

A footnote to this era of sturdy construction is that Hotaling's warehouse, after another and much later fire, was restored in 1953 and serves as headquarters of the local chapter of the American Institute of Interior Decorators.

22. **CITY HALL (late 19th c.),** SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Damaged by earthquake April 18, 1906. Credit: Library of Congress/Detroit Publishing Co., 1906

This building in 1901 was relatively new and had replaced an earlier City Hall. A contemporary reports of its destruction, "The colossal pillars supporting the arches at the entrance fell into the avenue. . . . Nothing remains but a ghastly past of the once beautiful structure."

23. **THE MINT (1874),** SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Architect, A. B. Mullett. Owned by U.S. Government. Credit: Library of Congress/Detroit Publishing Co., 1906

When the cornerstone of this great federal building was laid on May 26, 1870, at Fifth and Mission Streets in a florid flurry of oratory and public celebration, the Grand Orator, Judge James H. Hardy, thundered, "The work now so auspiciously begun is for all the ages . . . a monument to the achievement of the present time." The Mint, designed by A. B. Mullett, foremost architect of federal buildings of the post-Civil War era, was the last in the federal Greek Revival style. The vaults of brick on iron beams are a pioneering attempt at structural engineering and give a sturdiness to each feature of the design. Mint employees, during the 1906 fire, saved the building and the $200 million it contained. They waged a seven-hour battle, with a one-inch firehose, to keep out the flames gnawing at its barred and iron-shuttered windows.

From 1874 until 1935, when a new mint was erected, this was the most important mint in the nation, architecturally and functionally. To its receiving rooms for coinage, went most of the gold and silver produced by the great mining districts of the west.

Recently General Services Administration declared the building surplus and the city of San Francisco sought to have it demolished to provide a site for a privately owned parking garage. The National Park Service, having named the building a national historic site, requested that it be turned over to the Department of Interior as a regional headquarters for its western division. It would also house a preparation service for exhibits for National Parks and Monuments in the west, and a display area of minting machinery as well as other evidences of the historic role this Mint played in the history of U.S. coinage.

This proposal has the endorsement of the National Trust, the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Architectural Historians, California Heritage Council, the Sierra Club, Archaeological Institute of America, California State Division of Beaches and Parks, Daughters of the American Revolution, Garden Club of America and University of California College of Architecture. Their representatives and numerous prominent individual citizens, architects and city planners crowded a hearing in February 1959 to plead for the building that earthquake and fire had not been able to destroy.

24. OLD WHALERS' CHURCH (1844), SAG HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

Architect, Minard LeFever. First Presbyterian Church. Steeple destroyed in 1938. Credit: First Presbyterian Church/ Mel Jackson

When Sag Harbor rivalled New York as a port of entry, and when it boasted the largest fleet of whaling vessels in the country, it erected a Whalers' Church of becoming magnificence. Minard LeFever, whose other works included the Church of St. James and the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, was its architect. The foundation was laid in 1843 and it was dedicated on May 16, 1844. It was put together by local carpenters and shipbuilders at the immense sum of $17,000 in an era when the carpenters were paid $1.50 for a 12-hour day.

The church, built wholly of wood, was crowned with a towering steeple of intricate and beautiful workmanship and of fine simplicity. The lacy spire was built to be seen at great distances. It was the last landmark of home a sailor could see when he sailed away, and the first landfall the whaling masters could sight as they piloted around Montauk standing in from the seas. In the long interim between the two, sometimes as long as three years, prayers for the men's safety were said in the church. The famous hymn of this era, "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me," was written by Edward Hooper, a pastor of Whalers' Church.

When the hurricane hit Long Island in 1938 it tore off the 165-foot spire, lifted it 30 feet into the air, carrying with it the great bell, and floating it down into the graveyard where it tolled once as the steeple "gave up the ghost," according to frightened spectators.

A small congregation, aided by an occasional donation from outside, has struggled to repair and maintain the church since 1938. Their distant dream is the replacement of its magnificent spire.

25. OLD NORTH CHURCH (1723), BOSTON, MASS.

Master builders, Thomas Tippin and Thomas Bennett. Christ Episcopal Church. Tower, clock, steeple and weathervane destroyed by Hurricane Carol, Aug. 31, 1954. Credit: Library of Congress/Detroit Publishing Co., 1906; Boston *Evening American*

Architecturally Old North Church is one of the nation's finest early ecclesiastical structures, created by two master builders, Thomas Tippin and Thomas Bennett, in the manner of Sir Christopher Wren. It was embellished later by Charles Bulfinch. Its claim on the affections of its countrymen centers around its famous belfry, where the sexton on the "eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five" hung the lantern that flashed the signal to a waiting Paul Revere, who in turn aroused every Middlesex village and farm with the warning cry "The British are coming!"

Well aware that the structure was in serious danger from deterioration and the weakening effect of disaster, a non-sectarian Lantern League had struggled unsuccessfully for years to raise a modest fund of $40,000 to correct severe faults in the tower, repoint the brickwork, and paint the wood trim. Disaster, in the form of Hurricane Carol at a speed of 94-miles an hour, accomplished overnight on August 31, 1954, what years of warning and friendly persuasion had not.

There were spontaneous offerings from every section of the country. The 300-pound weathervane was promptly removed from the rubble. This masterpiece of eighteenth-century coppersmith Shem Downe, in the form of a banner surmounted by a globe and star-shaped finial was repaired, regilded and sent on a 30,000 mile fund-raising tour of the United States. By October 13, 1955, newspapers were able to announce that "pennies for patriotism" had paid for a reconstructed steeple and the necessary repairs to the belfry at a cost of more than $200,000.

26. NELSON HOUSE (1725-40), YORKTOWN, VA.

Privately owned but within the borders of Colonial National Historical Park administered by the National Park Service. Credit: National Park Service

The culminating battle of the Revolutionary War ended with the British surrender at Yorktown. Here in May 1780 Lord Cornwallis (after a series of military engagements in the South following the British capture of Charleston, S.C.) had established headquarters on the Virginia coast where he hoped to get reinforcements by sea.

General Washington and his French allies, then in the North planning an attack on New York, availed themselves of his position to rush French and American troops south to wall Cornwallis on the landward side. A French fleet under the Comte de Grasse headed to the Chesapeake Bay to land troops and blockade the British fleet.

Lord Cornwallis had made his headquarters in the home of the American General, Thomas Nelson, a native of Yorktown. General Nelson with more than 3,000 Virginia militia had joined Washington in the Siege of Yorktown. His selfless patriotism in offering his own mansion as a target for the cannons of his countrymen has become one of the lasting tales of the Revolution in Virginia. Some of the balls still remain embedded in the massive brick walls of *York Hall.*

The effect of the cannonading during the siege of 1781 was described by an eye-witness:

The visitors found the little town of York, which at that time contained about sixty houses, in a state of absolute dilapidation. They were literally honeycombed with balls. The British officers complimented the French on the precision of their fire, and confessed they were the first artillerists in Europe, while the French were equally amazed at the wonderful proficiency the Americans had acquired with their limited experience. The house of Secretary Nelson of Virginia, which had served as Cornwallis' headquarters, and the most stately building in the town, remained for years a significant witness of the fire of the allies.

27. WASHINGTON, D.C. AUGUST 24, 1814

A British Version, October 14, 1814. Credit: Library of Congress

"The Taking of the City of Washington in America," a woodcut pub-

lished by G. Thompson in London, October 14, 1814. This imaginative woodcut shows the capital, "taken by the British Forces under Major General Ross on August 24th, 1814, when we burnt and destroyed their Dock Yard with a Frigate and a Sloop-of-War, Rope-walk, Arsenal, Senate House, President's Palace, War Office, Treasury and the Great Bridge. . . ."

When peace was restored, a proclamation issued by Mayor James Blake called for an observance on February 18, 1815, announcing:

> The American people have never failed to prove, that although naturally inclined to peace, they can brave with manly spirit the horrors and calamities of war, when they consider that respect violated which is due not only to themselves but every independent nation. The citizens generally should illumine their houses commencing at 7 and ending at 9 o'clock. . . . A salute will be fired at 7 o'clock which will be the signal for commencing the Illumination.

28. RUINS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

From the Circular Church April 1865. Credit: Library of Congress

The Confederate firing on Fort Sumter in the Harbor before the city of Charleston, S.C., was the first overt act of the Civil War. The federal garrison, under Major Robert Anderson, surrendered on April 14, 1861, and the United States flag was lowered. From the Steamship *Baltic* off Sandy Hook on April 18, the Major reported:

> Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

29. STEVENS CASTLE (1854), HOBOKEN, N.J.

Built for Robert Livingston Stevens. Destroyed by Stevens Institute in 1959 for a new faculty-student center. Credit: New York *Times*

Built in the romantic Italianate Villa style for Robert Livingston Stevens, son of Col. John Stevens, this house was the third on the grassy bluff known as Castle Point. It commanded a view of New York's skyline, and the Hudson River from the Statue of Liberty to George Washington Bridge. Colonel Stevens, founder of the distinguished dynasty of inventors, engineers and industrialists, bought Hoboken at auction in 1784 for about $90,000 and developed it into a resort where New York City folk could get away from it all.

Colonel Stevens' son Edwin bequeathed $500,000 and a city block in Hoboken for the purpose of founding an institute of technology. It became the first college in the country to grant a degree in mechanical engineering. In 1910 the Institute bought the Castle from the family. The alumni undertook a $100,000 restoration which was completed in 1954 to celebrate the building's centennial.

Just five years later the Board of Trustees claimed that it would cost $100,000 to repair the student-faculty center and at least $30,000 a year to maintain it. Others called it an architectural monstrosity incongruous with the modern campus, and razed it for a modern $2 million replacement.

30. GARRICK THEATRE BUILDING (1892), CHICAGO, ILL.

Architects, Adler & Sullivan. Razed by Balaban & Katz in 1961 as site for 5-story parking garage. Credit: Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks/World Book Encyclopedia

A year's life and death struggle to save the building erected for the Chicago German Theatre Company, familiarly known as the Schiller Building, ended in its demolition in 1961. The building, designed by Adler & Sullivan, was awarded a plaque from the Chicago Architectural Landmarks Commission in 1960 "for its soaring vertical sense and integration of ornament expressive of its theatrical nature."

In the course of the struggle to save the building the Cook County Superior Court in Chicago handed down an epoch-making decision in August 1960. It ruled that a city, for aesthetic reasons, could deprive an owner of the right to destroy his property. However, the Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks failed to raise a required $5 million to retain and rehabilitate the historic structure.

Sullivan's masterpiece will not be forgotten, however, as $10,000 was added to the demolition costs by World Book Encyclopedia to permit skilled workmen to remove the elaborate ornamentation so characteristic of the prairie architect's style.

31. ORPHANS' CHAPEL (1801-02), CHARLESTON, S.C.

Architect, Gabriel Manigault. Erected for the City of Charleston. Destroyed 1953 for parking lot. Credit: Charleston *News and Courier*; Carolina Art Association

The City of Charleston owned a four-acre tract of land on Vanderhoorst Street in the retail shopping section of the city on which stood an 1855 barracks-like building used as an Orphan House. Also in the area was a superb chapel designed by Charleston's early and eminent architect, Gabriel Manigault.

The obsolete and undistinguished main building was replaced by the municipality with modern accomodations outside the city. The other property was put on the market and purchased by a retail store of a large mail order firm. Only then did the preservationists realize that the Chapel went with the four acres and was destined to become part of a large parking lot. In a 15-month survey of 1168 Charleston buildings, conducted on grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation in 1940-41 and classified by a distinguished jury of architects and historians, only 26 were placed in the top category of national significance. Manigault's Chapel was one of these.

Belatedly, an effort was made to save the small site which would provide

parking space for five cars, but the oversight could not be corrected and Manigault's small masterpiece was razed. The street facade, of rough-cast brick with four engaged columns and an inset panel—"The poor have the Gospel preached unto them"—was destroyed before record drawings could be made of it.

32. HAMILTON GRANGE (1801), NEW YORK, N.Y.

Built for Alexander Hamilton. Architect, John McComb. Builder, Ezra Weeks. Credit: American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society

Tragedy, neglect, vandalism and amazing public indifference have marked an almost continuing decline of *The Grange,* since the fatal day of July 11, 1804, when its notable statesman-builder, Alexander Hamilton, was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr under the Heights of Weehawken. Since 1924 the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has fought these forces of destruction almost single-handed, looking toward the day when a forgetful nation would recognize its delinquency, and would wish to preserve this memorial to one of the "fellow-Argonauts of '76" who launched our first ship of state. Help seems to be in sight, but it must come soon or it may be too late.

Hamilton worked with the noted early Federal architect, John McComb of New York City (designer of City Hall), to build this handsome rural retreat on 32 acres of land around what is now 143rd Street. He wrote his old comrade-in-arms, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, "A garden you know, is a very usual refuge of a disappointed politician. Accordingly I have purchased a few acres about nine miles from town, and am cultivating a garden."

At *The Grange,* which he had named after the seat of a paternal grandfather, Alexander Hamilton Laird in the Parish of Stevenston, Ayrshire Scotland, he laid out pleasure gardens, vegetable gardens and orchards. Among the first plantings were 13 young sweet gum trees placed to the right of the front entrance, emblematic of the 13 original colonies. These grew to large size and lived more than a century, until 1912, when the last survivor was cut down for a building then well within the congested area of New York City.

The Grange originally faced southwest, with the principal door and a porch on the center, and a similar but smaller one on the rear. On each side were piazzas with tall French windows opening from two octagonal rooms (dining room and parlor). The interior had notable woodwork in delicate Adams detail.

In 1888 it was moved 500 feet south from it crowded original site to a lot on Convent Avenue, where it was used by St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. It had to be turned sideways on the narrow lot, porches were removed, new entrance made, and coal grates added to the remodeled fireplaces.

The Grange has been named a national historic landmark, and several bills have been introduced in Congress to provide for the building's removal from its present cramped site to a new location, perhaps on the Manhattanville campus of the City College, where it would be restored as a national memorial under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The building, some endowment fund, and certain Hamiltoniana have been offered by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for this purpose.

33. NUSBAUM BUILDING (c. 1850), SANTA FÉ, N.M.

Erected by the Spiegelberg Family. Razed by city officials for a downtown parking lot in 1960. Credit: Old Santa Fé Association, Inc.

This authentic old adobe house erected prior to the Civil War had first story walls almost three feet thick. Its architectural details were characteristic of the Territorial period, with tapered painted wooden columns and pedimented window trim, typical of the Greek Revival millwork that came over the Santa Fé Trail.

During the Civil War the building housed U.S. officers, being part of the Fort Marcy complex. In 1885 it served as headquarters during the visit of former President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes. It was uniquely situated in the downtown area of Santa Fé, at one end of *La Casa del Gobernador* or *Palacio Real*, set back in a wooded garden.

Despite all of these qualifications and the pleas of the Old Santa Fé Association (founded in 1926), and over objections of the city's Historical Style Committee, the City Council determined to have an 80-car parking lot on the site. The Association then raised $25,000, more than half the cost of the lease, for the privilege of saving and restoring the Nusbaum adobe, and reducing the parking lot to 60 cars. The Association obtained a writ of mandamus to delay the destruction, but by one vote the City Planning Commission voted with the Council and the landmark was destroyed.

34. HANCOCK HOUSE (1737), BOSTON, MASS.

Destroyed 1863. Credit: Library of Congress

In 1863, while Boston's leaders were preoccupied with pressing problems of the Civil War, a proposal was made in the legislature to enlarge the State House grounds by razing the adjacent residence of John Hancock. The issue was bitterly debated.

Those wishing to save the handsome house recalled Hancock's role in the *Liberty* affair in 1768, the Massachusetts prelude to the Revolution. Hancock was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, served as president of the Continental Congress, and in 1788 presided over the convention to ratify the Constitution. The forces of destruction won by an extremely narrow margin.

R. Clipston Sturgis made architectural measured drawings of the house for record purposes, the first known instance of this in the United States according to Ronald F. Lee of the National Park Service. The story of destruction has a remarkable sequel emerging from New England's conscience.

No building was ever erected on the site. The act of official vandalism is memorialized on a bronze plaque on the iron fence enclosing the site in the State House grounds, serving as a stern reminder to future generations that such ill considered destruction must not be permitted to reoccur.

35. SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE (1830-33), NEW IBERIA, LA.

Erected for David Weeks. Master Builder, James Bedell. Restored for Weeks Hall (1922), Architects, Armstrong & Koch. Restored 1961, Architects, Koch & Wilson. Owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Credit: National Trust for Historic Preservation

Shadows-on-the-Teche was built by David Weeks in the 1830's as the town house of an almost feudal family, whose estates included *Acadie, Cypre Mort, Grand Côte, Parc Perdu,* Weeks Island, *Richochoc* and *Woodburn.* Built of a soft pink brick, the house is in a style that is a mélange of the foreign influence that finally culminated in a characteristic house style of the Louisiana country.

In the mansion are the family portraits, fine furniture, and rare old silver accumulated by the successive generations of a family of planters. The mainstream of history touched in 1863-65 when *The Shadows* served as headquarters for the occupying Union armies in the Teche country.

In 1922 Weeks Hall, great-grandson of the builder, returned from his art studies in Paris and began planning the restoration of house and garden—a work to which he devoted the remaining 36 years of his life. Throughout the 20's and 30's writers, sculptors, actors and producers for stage and screen, jazzmen and a host of colorful visitors shared the fabulous hospitality of Weeks Hall—fondly known as "greatest and last of the southern gentlemen."

Weeks Hall died in June 1958, bequeathing his beloved *Shadows,* its contents and the bulk of his estate to the National Trust to maintain for the benefit of the American people:

> I have lived on the place attending to it and building it. Nothing in life has meant or will mean, more to me than this garden on a summer morning before sunrise. At all hours, no place is more tranquil nor more ageless. Its inherent charm to me has been its placid seclusion from a changing world, and, in that will be its value to others. This quality must be preserved.

36. MACPHEADRIS-WARNER HOUSE (1716-23), PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Erected for Archibald Macpheadris. Restoration architects, Perry, Shaw and Hepburn. Open to the public; owned and administered by the Warner House Association since 1931. Credit: Warner House Association/Douglas Armsden

"From certain standards," writes William G. Wendell, "it is perhaps the finest early eighteenth-century brick dwelling left in New England, and after two hundred and thirty years it remains a monument to apt sense of form and soundness of construction...."

This structure met the criteria of the National Park Service, and on October 9, 1960, was registered by them as a national historic landmark. Its builder, Archibald Macpheadris, was a prosperous merchant and one of the most important men of the town. His son-in-law, Jonathan Warner, of equal prominence, later made it his home.

Murals, Macpheadris-Warner House

In the entrance hall of the large early Georgian residence are life-size mural paintings of two Indians, one chief of the Wolf Clan and the other chief of the Tortoise Clan. These Indians were two of five Sachems whom Col. Peter Schuyler of Albany took with him to London in 1710. It was his hope to impress the Indians with the majesty and power of England; and if possible to secure their alliance, or at least their neutrality, in the never-ending French and Indian wars. One of the chiefs died on the outward voyage, but the other four arrived safely and were received with every mark of official attention, including presentation to Queen Anne. Their portraits were painted by J. Verelst; mezzotints engraved of these portraits by John Simon found many curious and eager purchasers. It is thought that the Warner House murals were copied by an unknown artist from Simon's engravings.

37. OCTAGON HOUSE (1860), IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.

Built for Philip Armour in the octagon style of the Brothers Fowler. Elaborated in 1866 by Joseph Stiner. Privately owned. Credit: Carl Carmer/George Karfiol

Phrenologist Orson Squire Fowler and his younger brother Lorenzo made a fortune for themselves by reading bumps on peoples' heads and designing "health and happiness houses" for them in the shape of octagons. Their popular book on the subject, first published in 1849, was titled *Home for all; or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building. New, Cheap, Convenient, Superior; and adapted to Rich and Poor.* It went through many printings in the following years, and octagons sprouted along the Hudson in the Fowlers' native New York like eight-sided mushrooms. The species drifted throughout the country to the Pacific Coast and down the Mississippi to Natchez. (In San Francisco the National Society of Colonial Dames restored the 1861 McElroy Octagon.) There were schools, churches, barns and tollgate houses all in the octagon mode.

When tea importer Joseph Stiner acquired the flat-topped octagonal structure in Irvington shortly after the Civil War, he lavished a fortune on it. He crowned the flat roof with a Taj Mahal dome and minarets. The porch alone cost about $26,000 for 56 pillars, cast iron grillwork with dog-head medallions each labeled "Prince," and ornate cornice carvings. The resulting structure has been variously called the Taj Mahal of the Hudson Valley, an "arrested carousel" and a "pastry chef's nightmare." To writer and folklorist Carl Cramer and his artist wife, Betty Black, it is home.

38. **BALCH HOUSE (1636),** BEVERLY, MASS.

Built for John Balch. Administered by Beverly Historical Society. Credit: Balch House Association/William B. Keefe

Records at the Essex County courthouse in Salem show that John Balch, one of the original planters of the Salem area, received a grant of land in November 1635. He built the clapboard structure in the spring of 1636, and in 1650 added a two-story extension to the south side.

The dwelling was occupied by Balch descendants until 1914, and today is owned by the Beverly Historical Society. Balch House has been weakened during the past three centuries and is struggling for its existence.

39. **ROBIE HOUSE (1909),** CHICAGO, ILL.

Erected for Frederick Robie. Architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. Owners, Webb & Knapp, Inc. Credit: Hedrich-Blessing/Bill Engdahl

Proposals by the Chicago Theological Seminary in March 1957, to wreck the Robie House for a site for a new dormitory were met with an organized protest by a hastily-assembled and distinguished "Committee to Preserve Robie House." Most vocal of the antagonists was the architect himself, 87-year-old Frank Lloyd Wright. He defended his famous "prairie house" as sound as a nut, and called the proposal to wreck it barbarism and vandalism. "The place has integrity and sincerity," he said, "the destruction of a thing like this could happen only in America."

The immediate crisis was averted in December, when in a paid advertisement, Webb & Knapp, Inc., in charge of the development of Hyde Park, announced:

Our Christmas Gift
to Chicago
to Posterity
ROBIE HOUSE
Hyde Park's world famous monument
The heritage of the past
The headquarters of the future

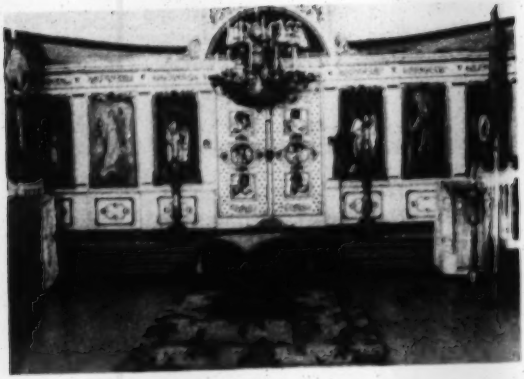
They were proposing to use the structure as headquarters for building operations and later turn it over to a non-profit authority for use as a museum.

40. **SOD HOUSE (1888),** near WEST UNION, CUSTER COUNTY, NEB.

Homesteaded by James McCrea. Credit: Nebraska State Historical Society

Of the more than a million sod-built huts which once dotted the treeless western plains from Canada to Mexico, The Sons and Daughters of the Soddies, Inc. report that probably less than 11 remain today. Several have been reconstructed in museum displays, but within two generations those born in soddies or who attended school in them had to turn to old family albums and historical society archives to study this type of "prairie house."

A Phrenological Map



St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska

Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.

41. HOTEL DE PARIS (1875), GEORGETOWN, COLO.

Builder, Louis Dupuy. Administered since 1954 by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Colorado. Credit: Colonial Dames of America in the State of Colorado

A mysterious Frenchman, Louis Dupuy, was one of the thousands who went west after the California gold rush in search of refuge and fortune. His refuge and fortune was the hotel which he built with his own hands. A gourmet and master cook, Dupuy became famous for his French cuisine.

In 1896 Dr. James E. Russell visited the Hotel and was fascinated with Dupuy's theories of the preparation and importance of food. The visit was Russell's inspiration for his leadership in the development of household arts as a part of a university curriculum. Dupuy has since been called "the Father of Domestic Science in America."

A treasure house of Victorian luxury, Hotel de Paris is open to the public.

42. ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL (1848-50), SITKA, ALASKA

Builder, Father Veniaminov. Owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Church of North America. Credit: Photo Shop Studio, Sitka

Explorers from Siberia who founded Sitka in 1804 made it the capital of Russian America. The United States bought Alaska from the Tsar in 1867, and the same town remained the capital until 1906, when the Territorial Government moved to Juneau.

St. Michael's Cathedral was built with a ground plan resembling a cross. It has a four-story bell tower, with an eight-sided belfry and carrot-shaped steeple; and over the crossing is an eight-sided dome belfry and a turnip-shaped cupola. In the church are ikons and other religious treasures from Russia, brought across the Siberian wilderness and shipped to Sitka.

The Cathedral serves as the spiritual center of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska. Originally built with funds of the Russian American Company, it received support from the Holy Synod until the Russian Revolution. Since then the upkeep of the church has been the responsibility and burden of the local congregation.

St. Michael's was designated a national historic site on October 9, 1960 by the National Park Service.

43. HUHILEE ROYAL PALACE (1837), KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII

Built for Governor Kuakini. Administered by the Daughters of Hawaii. Credit: Territory Planning Office

The Royal Palace was built by Governor Kuakini, who preferred to call himself by the Christian name of John Adams and who was the brother-in-law of Kamehameha the Great. Operated as a museum by the Daughters of Hawaii, under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, Huhilee Palace contains a collection of antiques, furnishings, costumes and pictures. The museum demonstrates the spread of western modes of living which gained prominence with the landing of the missionaries in 1820. The Kapu System (Taboo) had been broken a year earlier.

Iroquois, with jockey up

44. MONTICELLO (1769-1826), ALBEMARLE CO., VA.

Architect, Thomas Jefferson. Architects of 1953 restoration, Fiske Kimball, F.A.I.A., and Milton L. Grigg, F.A.I.A. Owned by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. Credit: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation

All my wishes end, where I hope my days will end—at Monticello.—Thomas Jefferson.

On the top of his "little mountain," Thomas Jefferson built his great house, starting with a modest wing in 1769 and continuing throughout his life to develop and enlarge it and to cultivate his gardens.

This great example of classical architecture designed by the third president has a deceptive one-story appearance, but actually contains three stories and 35 rooms. Each detail of the design and furnishing, even including that for the window curtains, was given Jefferson's personal attention. Foreign visitors often commented on the magnificence of the view from *Monticello* over the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah Mountains. One remarked that Jefferson's house, like his mind, was on a lofty elevation.

During a visit in 1782 the Marquis de Chastellux described the house in great detail, observing: "this house, of which Mr. Jefferson was the architect, and often one of the workmen, is rather elegant. . . ." He concluded, "but it is on himself alone I ought to bestow my time. Let me describe to you a man, not yet forty, tall and with a mild and pleasing countenance, but whose mind and understanding are ample substitutes for every exterior grace. An American, who without ever having quitted his own country, is at once a musician, skilled in drawing, a geometrician, an astronomer, a natural philosopher, legislator, and statesman."

Thomas Jefferson's wish was fulfilled—his days ended at *Monticello* on July 4, 1826, as the United States was embarking on a mammoth celebration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence which he had drafted.

45. BELLE MEADE (1854), NASHVILLE, TENN.

In the style of William Strickland. Built for William Giles Harding. Owned by the State of Tennessee. Credit: Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities

Having given praise to famous men in history, let us now give praise to famous horses. "Iroquois," from *Belle Meade,* the world-famous thoroughbred nursery and stud, was the first American horse to win the English Derby until "Never Say Die" repeated the feat in 1954. The *Belle Meade* man-

sion, on what was once the old Natchez Trace, because of its ornamentation and detail, is attributed to William Strickland, designer of the Tennessee State Capitol and Presbyterian Church in Nashville. Owned by the State of Tennessee, and open to the public, the estate is administered by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities. The organization, with 24 chapters throughout the state, has its headquarters in the mansion; the house and stables are open to the public.

A prominent agriculturist, William Giles Harding, made *Belle Meade* one of the most prosperous farms in Tennessee, as well as the most important breeding establishment of its era. The sale of yearling colts, an eagerly awaited annual event, brought thousands of visitors from this country and abroad. Horses bred by General Harding and later by Gen. William H. Jackson, his son-in-law, won virtually every big race in the United States. At *Belle Meade* many horses were raised that had a profound influence on American racing stock. Although General Harding defended racing as a necessary test to "improve the breed," he was interested in it purely as a gentlemen's sport and refused to take part in the betting.

In *The American Turf Register* of August 1839, William Giles Harding stated that the first foal bred by him was the filly Alpha, by imported Leviathan out of Juliet by Kosciusko, born in 1836. He wrote, "This, I suppose, is the acknowledged center of the 'race-horse region.' Blood Stock here is all the go. To be without it is to be out of fashion, and destitute of taste. So I too have procured a little bit of the real grit, which by-and-by I hope to increase. . . . Since it is a custom to bespeak names in your valuable journal, I will claim for all mine at once, the Greek Alphabet, from Alpha to Omega, inclusive."

46. OAK HILL (1821-23), LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA.

Erected for President James Monroe. Architect, Thomas Jefferson. Supervising Architect, James Hoban. Master Builder, William Benton. Credit: Laurence G. Hoes, President, James Monroe Memorial Fountion

On June 27, 1820, Thomas Jefferson wrote to President James Monroe: "Instead of the unintelligible sketch I gave you the other day, I send it drawn more at large, mrs Monroe & yourself may take some hints from it for a better plan of your own, this supposes 10. f. in front, and 8. f. in flank added to your sills, a flat of 12. f. square is formed at the top, to make your present rafters answer, & to lighten the appearance of the roof. Affectionate and respectful salutations."

The architect-president thus designed a retirement residence for his friend and fellow-Virginian James Monroe. Monroe had owned a tract of 1,797 acres of land since 1794, having acquired it from the heirs of Robert "King" Carter.

Captain James Hoban, an Irish builder and architect who won the competition for a President's House and served as first architect of "The White House," was chosen to supervise the construction. Ignatius Meade, one of the carpenters, in a contract with Hoban dated Feb. 24, 1821, states "I have taken the scarcity of money in to view, and have accordingly made the prices very low—I would propose to furnish the best materials and do the work in a stile to corrispond with the drawings & explanation submitted. . . ."

Included in the items owned by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, and on display at the James Monroe Law Office and Library in Fredericks-

burg, Va., are a number of the moulding planes used by the carpenters in the work on *Oak Hill*. They were presented by a great-great-grandson of one of the early craftsmen, who worked on the structure to make some of the "Moulded base . . . Double architraves & Mouldings" contracted for by Ignatius Meade in 1824.

47. THE BREAKERS (1892-94), NEWPORT, R.I.

Built for Cornelius Vanderbilt. Architect, Richard Morris Hunt. Owned by the former Gladys Vanderbilt, the Countess Szechenyi. Opened to the public by the Preservation Society of Newport County. Credit: The Preservation Society of Newport County/Hopf

This sumptuous Italian Renaissance palace was designed by Richard Morris Hunt as a summer villa for Cornelius Vanderbilt, financier and philanthropist. In its erection, architects Richard Bowens Van Der Boyen and Ogden Codman, sculptor Karl Bitter, and numerous European and American artisans were also retained.

The construction was wholly of stone, brick, tile and steel to make the mansion fireproof. Marbles and alabasters from Italy and Africa, Caen stone from France, rare wood, mosaics and even semi-precious stones were employed in the elaboration of the interiors. Rare and beautiful old fireplaces and other architectural features from old chateaux in France were installed.

The mansion contains more than 70 rooms. Notable among them is the galleried Great Hall, which ascends 45 feet with a magnificent formal staircase and is faced in Caen marble with plaques of other and rarer varieties. Its kitchens, approached through elaborate butlers' pantries, were equipped to sustain the fabulous hospitality that was a Newport tradition during the season.

In the 90's, an era accustomed to the luxury of opulent building, an architectural critic, Montgomery Schuyler, commented in *Architectural Record* that *The Breakers* "was a chateau without the accessories and surroundings," and thought it "institutional looking." He did concede, however, "Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house at Newport is an entirely decorous and correct villa in the Italian style."

48. CASEY JONES RAILROAD MUSEUM (c. 1886), JACKSON, TENN.

Opened as a museum, April 30, 1956 by City of Jackson. Credit: Casey Jones Railroad Museum

The memory of a man who ranks with Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill and John Henry in the annals of American folklore and balladry is commemorated in this small frame museum of railroading. But the Casey (John Luther) Jones who took a trip to immortality and the promised land in a wreck of a "six-eight wheeler" was a real person.

Casey, "the brave engineer," lived in this small frame house near the railroad station with his wife, Jane Brady, whom he married at St. Mary's Church in Jackson in November 1886. Here their children were born, and during the early years of their marriage they accommodated boarders to help finance their growing family.

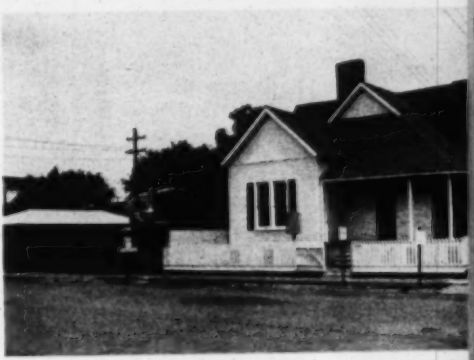
Born in a small town in southeastern Missouri, Casey was one of five children, four boys and one girl—and all the boys became engineers for the Illinois Central R.R. In the heyday of steam on rails, Casey soon made a name for himself for highballing his

fast freights and passenger trains in on schedule or ahead of it. This was an era of competition not only between railroads but among the engineers themselves for records of fast runs.

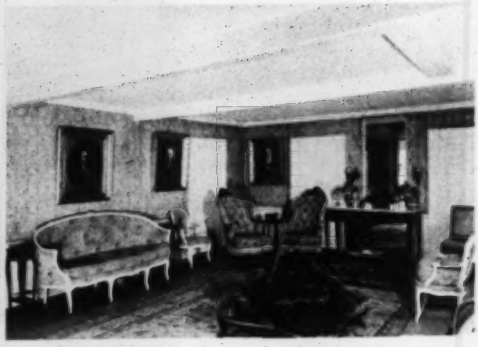
To Casey the Illinois Central gave the honor of taking the famous locomotive 638 from the Transportation Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago to run her through five divisions to Water Valley, Miss. His most famous "hog" was locomotive 382, a crack engine of the line. He took this engine on its famous and final run, the Cannonball No. 1 express. Making up lost time at the terrific rate of 73 minutes on a 174-mile run, Casey brought the Cannonball roaring into Vaughan Station, Miss., through darkness and fog. A freight train which had not been switched to a siding loomed in its path. It is traditional that a captain must stay with his sinking ship—and a locomotive engineer must face certain catastrophe with hand on throttle and airbrake lever, devoting his last few moments of life to saving lives and property. Only Casey was killed. Sim Webb, his fireman, leaped to safety, with some injuries; an express messenger on No. 1 was the only other minor casualty.

The museum is filled with mementoes of the golden age of steam: diamond-studded gold railroad passes (and plain pasteboard ones), historic timetables, elaborate dining car menus, telegraph instruments and elegant appointments from private cars. Also displayed are Casey's "whippoorwill whistle" and the watch he was wearing on that fatal day, still stopped at 3:52. In the sideyard is the crowning attraction, an Illinois Central steam locomotive, gleaming and apparently ready to roll. It is one of the very series that included his #382, and now bears that number.

The Breakers, Newport, R. I.



Casey Jones Railroad Museum



Long Room, Adams Mansion

49. **CHRIST CHURCH (1732),** LANCASTER CO., VA.

Built by Robert "King" Carter of *Corotoman*. Renovated 1931, architect, Fiske Kimball, F.A.I.A.; consulting engineer, Isaac Hathaway Francis; builders, Claiborne & Taylor. Restoration begun 1958, architect Frederick D. Nichols, A.I.A.; archaeologist, J. C. Harrington. Diocese of Virginia. Credit: Christ Church Foundation/Dementi Studio

Christ Church was completed in 1732, as a gift of Robert "King" Carter of *Corotoman* to the communicants of the Church of England in Lancaster County, Va. It is to again become a living church, through the efforts of the Foundation for Historic Christ Church.

Through a rare accident of history, this great architectural monument has survived virtually as it came from the hands of its original master builders. When the Church of England was disestablished in Virginia during the Revolution, this church instead of being sold at public auction reverted to the heirs of "King" Carter. By their permission, since 1836 it was used by Episcopal members of the parish during the summer (as it lacked both heat and light).

In 1960 title to the church was acquired by the parish. The Foundation purchased the nearby "Amenity" lands. A three-year program of research and investigation was completed prior to the preparing of plans for a restoration. Deterioration will be rectified, the structure strengthened, and modern utilities added with minimum infringement on architectural integrity. Foundations of the original churchyard, wall and imposing S-shaped gateway that disappeared before 1836 have been uncovered and are included in the restoration plans.

At homecoming in June 1961, the unique architectural and historical values of this church were recognized by the National Park Service with the designation of national historic landmark.

50. MARINERS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1849), DETROIT, MICH.

Architect, Albert Jordan. Builder, Hugh Moffat. Co-founders, Miss Charlotte M. Taylor and Mrs. Julia A. Anderson. Administered by the Trustees of Mariners' Church of Detroit. Credit: Detroit Historical Society

A church which has stood in the same place for more than a hundred years was bound to excite curiosity when it suddenly decided to pick up it 5,000,000 pounds and move 800 feet across town to resettle in a new location.

The city of Detroit paid the moving fee of $250,000 to clear this site for its new Civic Center begun in 1955. It was reported that the move—it took three months to inch the building two blocks—was so well engineered that "not a stone was turned." An official of the moving company said, "The greatest thrill in the job was when it moved the first fraction of an inch, because then I knew all of our figuring was correct." A bend of more than 1/32 of an inch from front to back would have cracked the structure.

Funds for the erection of Mariners' Church were bequeathed by two sisters, Miss Charlotte M. Taylor and Mrs. Julia A. Anderson, as a memorial to the latter's husband, Col. John Anderson, who commanded the artillery forces of Detroit during the War of 1812. The church was to be similar in function to the Seamen's Bethels at Atlantic seaboard ports; it has had no congregation, but has served the seamen on the Great Lakes, their families, and Detroiters of all faiths. Under special act of the legislature in 1848, a corporation of nine trustees was constituted under the title of Trustees of the Mariners' Church of Detroit. This act also specified that "the pews of the church to be erected should be forever free."

51. ADAMS MANSION (1731), QUINCY, MASS.

Built for Major Vassall, a wealthy West Indian sugar planter. Adams family, 1788-1927. Administered by the National Park Service since 1946. Credit: National Park Service

Four generations of the Adams family—distinguished in public service, in literature and in the intellectual life of the nation—lived in the mansion, each generation leaving its impression. The continuity of life in the house is best shown by the furnishings, which include family portraits. John, John Quincy, and Charles Francis Adams each came back to America with prized possessions from their various European diplomatic missions. In restoring the house, the Park Service did not sweep it back to pin-point one period in time. The historic house museum shows the conservative but changing taste of its Adams occupants from 1788 to 1927.

First named "Peacefield," by John Adams, it became known in the family as the "Old House," and was very dear to them. The upstairs parlor, the "Long Room," was the scene of three golden wedding anniversaries. Shortly after his father's death, John Quincy wrote: "My attachment to it, and the whole region around, is stronger than I have ever felt before;" Charles Francis, the younger, in his autobiography, wrote of how fond he was of the "Old House" and what pleasant recollections clustered about it. Henry, in his *Education*, has left his memories of the place, one of which was a fond recollection of lying on dusty heaps of old Congressional documents reading Walter Scott's romances.

52. **INDEPENDENCE HALL (1729-50),** PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Designer and supervisor, Andrew Hamilton. Administered by the National Park Service since 1951, as part of the Independence National Historical Park Project, authorized by act of Congress in 1848. Credit: National Park Service/Jack E. Boucher

"The United States was created in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress voted the final form of the Declaration of Independence. The United States was perpetuated on September 17, 1787, when the Federal Convention completed its work on the Constitution and referred it, through Congress, to the individual states for ratification. Both these great decisions were made in the same chamber in what is now called Independence Hall, but was then the Pennsylvania State House. It would still be merely the old State House if independence had not been achieved and if the Constitution had not been ratified and put into effect. The noble building, so venerable to later ages, might not even have survived, but might have been swept away in the surging growth of a modern city. In that case, a few students of history would sometimes remember the site as the stage of those lost causes. Instead, Pennsylvania's State House has become Independence Hall for the entire United States. Nor is that all. On account of the Declaration of Independence, it is a shrine honored wherever the rights of men are honored. On account of the Constitution, it is a shrine cherished wherever the principles of self-government on a federal scale are cherished."—Carl Van Doren.

53. **DEY MANSION—WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS (c. 1740),** WAYNE TOWNSHIP, N.J.

Erected for Dirck Dey. Restored, Passaic County Park Commission, 1930. Architects, Charles Over Cornelius, Joseph Downs. Credit: Passaic County Park Commission/Tom Leonard

This handsome Georgian mansion was constructed for Dirck Dey about 1740 in Northern New Jersey in the foothills of the Appalachian Range. The front wall is of locally burned brick and the trim and quoins are of cut brownstone. On the rear elevation the pattern is reversed—a coarse brown fieldstone and rubble being used in the "weather" side, with brick trim around windows and doors. It has eight large rooms, two central halls, a fine staircase, mantels, and other interior woodwork.

Twice in 1780 the manor house served as headquarters for Gen. George Washington. In the nearby countryside the Continental armies were encamped in July, October and November. General Washington occupied these quarters on July 4, an event commemorated annually at the mansion as a special celebration. Headquarters on that day in 1780 had been celebrating the successful outcome of the Battle of Springfield when troops under command of Gen. Nathanael Greene, supported by Virginia Cavalry under the command of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, decisively defeated a strong British force sent out from New York.

Restored and furnished in 1930 under direction of Charles Over Cornelius and Joseph Downs, the house and surrounding gardens are administered by the Passaic County Park Commission.

54. SERPENT MOUND (900-1300), BRATTON TOWNSHIP, OHIO BRUSH CREEK, LOUDEN, OHIO

Attributed to the Adena Indians. Administered by Ohio Historical Society. Credit: Courtesy National Geographic Magazine, (c) National Geographic Society

Long known by early settlers, the Serpent Mound was first surveyed by Ephraim G. Squier and Edwin H. Davis in 1846. In 1886 Frederic W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University became interested in the site and succeeded in raising sufficient funds among his Boston friends to purchase it. Serpent Mound was then turned over to the Peabody Museum. Under Dr. Putnam's direction, excavations and reconstructions of the Serpent and three adjacent conical mounds were completed. In 1900 the entire area was deeded to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, now the Ohio Historical Society which maintains the site as a state memorial.

Serpent Mound, one of the few effigy mounds in the state of Ohio and the largest and finest serpent effigy in the United States, is an embankment of earth almost a quarter of a mile long, representing a gigantic serpent in the act of uncoiling. The greater portion of the body is extended in seven deep curves nearly to the end of the elevated surface on which it lies. Partly within the open jaws of the serpent is an oval mound of earth resembling an egg. In the mythology and ceremonial practices of the American Indian the serpent sometimes represented evil and sometimes good.

55. FORT NIAGARA (1726), YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y.

Built by Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery. Owned by the New York State Park Commission. Credit: Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc.

During the reign of Louis XIV, Robert Cavelier of de La Salle came to Quebec to establish a vast empire for France in America. In January 1679 he started the construction of a crude fort at the mouth of the Niagara River, one of a chain of 60 forts which France eventually built to defend her claims. La Salle's fort was destroyed by fire and in 1678 a second fort was built at the site by Devonville, royal governor of Canada. The present "Old Fort Niagara" was begun in 1726 with the construction by Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery of a fortified stone trading post, known today as the French "Castle."

The surrender of Niagara to the British and Indians in 1759 cut the French lifeline between Quebec and Louisiana. Quebec fell a few weeks later and the French and Indian War was virtually over. The British used Fort Niagara as a base during the American Revolution, relinquished it in 1796, only to recapture it during the War of 1812.

At the conclusion of the war, Fort Niagara was returned to the United States. Although owned by the state of New York, it is operated by Old Fort Niagara Association, under license from the Niagara Frontier State Commission.

56. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL (1828), WASHINGTON, D.C., AND MD.

Built between the District of Columbia and Cumberland, Md., by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. Administered by the National Park Service. Credit: National Park Service

Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court is the leader of a group of canalers (pronounced "canawlers") who are seeking means of preserving the historic strip of the canal in Washington, Virginia and Maryland for nature conservation and recreation. The C & O Canal is one of the least-altered of the older American canals and serves as a model and inspiration for other canal restoration programs.

As early as 1754 George Washington, then still in his twenties, began to contemplate and foster a system of river and canal navigation along the Potomac Valley. He had surveyed the area and in 1785 helped organize the Potowmack Company. The Potomac Canal, opened in 1802, was succeeded by the enlarged Chesapeake and Ohio in 1828. It was operated until 1924 when loss of traffic to more modern modes of transportation and flood damage to the canal caused its abandonment. The 185-mile canal was used to carry flour, grain, lumber and coal from Cumberland. In its peak year of 1875 more than a million tons of coal were transported over the narrow waterway. The canal had 74 lift-locks, each having a capacity to lift or lower a boat eight feet.

It was purchased by the federal government in 1938. Soon after its acquisition the restoration of the Georgetown Division, extending 22.1 miles between Georgetown, D. C., and Seneca, Md., was undertaken by the National Park Service. The area is a part of the National Capital Parks, administered by the National Park Service. At all seasons of the year the towpath serves as an easy access to this outdoor laboratory, and park naturalists and historians frequently conduct guided trips. Canoeing, boating, hiking, fishing, picnicking, and ice skating are among the recreation facilities to be enjoyed. Special tours, via an old-time mule-drawn barge, the *Canal Clipper*, are available during the summer.

57. CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS (1672-96), ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Built by Spanish artisans and Indian conscripts as the northernmost outpost of the Spanish empire in the New World. Administered by the National Park Service. Credit: National Park Service; Library of Congress

In 1561 the Spanish destroyed the French colony of Fort Caroline and established their own colony, St. Augustine. Sir Francis Drake's raid upon St. Augustine in 1586 was a symbol of England's determination to destroy the Spanish monopoly in the New World. Queen Mariana of Spain ordered money sent from Mexico City to build a permanent defense against her enemies. St. Augustine's palisaded earthworks were replaced by the Castillo, built of a native shellstone called coquina, with walls 30 feet high and up to 12 feet thick.

"You know the terror men feel," wrote one Spanish governor, "when they even hear the name of Florida." The fort was intermittently attacked and raided by pirates, Indians and Englishmen. The British finally took over in 1763, at the end of the Seven Years' War, but turned Florida back to Spain 20 years later.

Oregon Trail at Scotts Bluff National Monument, Neb.

The fort was used as a military prison throughout most of the 1800's. Confederate forces occupied it briefly and it was used as a prison during the Spanish-American War. In 1924 Castillo de San Marcos was established as a national monument under the jurisdiction of the War Department. In 1933 it was transferred to the National Park Service.

58. EL MORRO, N.M.

Important watering place on the southwest trail, where Indians, Spaniards, and Americans left their inscriptions on the sandstone cliff. Administered by the National Park Service. Credit: National Park Service/George A. Grant; National Park Service/Jack E. Boucher

El Morro National Monument was established in 1906 for the protection of the massive mesa-point of sandstone known as El Morro, or Inscription Rock. Rising more than 200 feet above the valley floor, the rock forms a striking landmark. From its rugged summit, rain and melted snow drain into a large natural basin below, creating a constant, dependable supply of water. On the top of El Morro lie ruins of Zuni Indian pueblos, abandoned long before the coming of the Spaniards.

It became a regular camping spot for the Spanish conquistadores and, later, for American travelers to the West. Many of these travelers left a record of their passage by cutting inscriptions into the soft sandstone. Of special interest is the inscription "Lt. E. F. Beale." Lieutenant Beale commanded a caravan of camels from Texas to California in 1857. Beale's use of the route past El Morro popularized the trail, and western emigrant trains began to use it.

Saved: WITHOUT THE VELVET ROPE

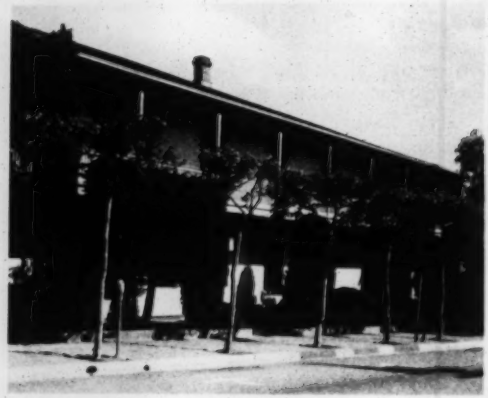
A fine historic house of outstanding architectural quality is like a new-born baby—enchanting, exciting, with a whole lifetime ahead. Like a beguiling baby, its initial cost may not be much—it's the upkeep.

How does one provide the infant historic house with a useful future and a grand old age? The answers are almost as many as the ventures of the dedicated groups who undertake this responsibility. Among the more than 340 member organizations of the National Trust engaged in this effort, there have been many who have displayed great ingenuity in finding the solution.

Least promising is the wishful thought that any old house, furnished with relics of its most historic occupants, or with "pieces of the period," can maintain itself on admission charges alone. It may be opened to a public that for a fee will stand in a doorway, peering over the velvet rope at a kind of three-dimensional still life. But with rare exceptions the public does not visit in such numbers—and if it does, the expense of keeping the passing throng from being annoyed with itself or wearing out the object of its attention is yet another costly problem.

An historic house museum reeking with a genteel odor of arrested decay, and with barricades of velvet ropes, soon outlives the enthusiasm of its initial restorers. If it is to survive it must have other sources of income. The National Trust advocates, among other means of preservation, intelligent adaptive use for present-day needs. Where it is handled carefully and with due safeguards for valuable or irreplaceable objects, many an historic house might well be used as some of our colleagues have used them—to serve as centers of community activity, contributing both life and income.

Thomas Jefferson, with a great sense of history, and appreciation of the past, insisted, "the earth belongs to the living."



Casa Amesti

59. **CASA AMESTI (1824),** MONTEREY, CALIF.

Erected for Don José Amesti. Bequeathed by Mrs. Adler Elkins to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1953. Administered by the Old Capital Club. Credit: National Trust for Historic Preservation/Paul K. Burgess

Casa Amesti was built by Don José Amesti for himself and his bride, Prudenciana Vallejo, shortly after their marriage in 1824. Amesti was a Spanish Basque who became a Mexican citizen and served as *juriz* and *alcalde* in Monterey. The original adobe house of one story and two rooms

is visible on the north end of the first floor of the present structure built *c.* 1834. An outstanding example of the Monterey school of architecture, *Casa Amesti* reflects the culture and history of the old capital under the flag of Mexico and later of the Territory of California.

The adobe was given to Amesti's daughter Carmen in 1848, when she married Don Santiago McKinley. It was sold by the Amesti family to S. J. Duckworth in 1912, and in 1918 was acquired and restored by Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Elkins. The gardens were designed by David Adler, F. A. I. A., the brother of Mrs. Elkins. Mrs. Elkins bequeathed *Casa Amesti* to the National Trust in 1953 with her collection of antique Spanish and French furniture.

The Old Capital Club, a private men's organization, maintains the property for the National Trust. It is open to the public on a regular schedule, and for large groups by appointment.

60. DECATUR HOUSE (1818), WASHINGTON, D.C.

Built for Commodore Stephen Decatur. Architect, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Architect of the 1944 restoration, Thomas T. Waterman. Administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Credit: Cortlandt V. D. Hubbard; National Trust for Historic Preservation/Buckingham; National Trust for Historic Preservation/James R. Dunlop, Inc.

Stephen Decatur built his Washington town house chiefly with prize money won for his daring exploits in the war with the Barbary pirates. It was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, the great nineteenth-century architect who also designed St. John's Church on Lafayette Square and the portico of the White House. He was the second architect of the U. S. Capitol, having been appointed Surveyor of Public Buildings of the United States by Jefferson in 1803.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Frau Libeth Werhahan, daughter of Konrad Adenauer, at Decatur House reception, April 13, 1961

Since its erection on the President's Square in the nation's capital, Decatur House has figured in the social life of official Washington. Commodore Decatur and his wife made the house the social center of Washington during their 14-month occupancy. "Commodore and Mrs. Stephen Decatur, who lived on La Fayette Square," wrote Mrs. Maria Gouvérneur, "gave the bride her first ball, and two mornings later, on the twenty-second of March, 1820, Decatur fought his fatal duel with Commodore James Barron, and was brought home a corpse." The bride was President Monroe's youngest daughter Maria Hester, who married her cousin, Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, in the first wedding ceremony to take place at the White House.

Margaret Bayard Smith in *The First Forty Years of Washington Society* writes that "Commodore Decatur's death was a striking and melancholy event. . . . This week had been destined to be the gayest of the season, and parties for every night in the week were fixed for the bride, not one of which took place, for from the moment Decatur fell, nothing else was thought of. Mrs. Decatur has left the city, house, carriages, &c &c are to be sold, and from all this gaiety and splendor she retires to solitude and melancholy."

A succession of distinguished tenants maintained the round of social and political gaiety in the mansion. Baron Hyde de Neuville, French Minister to the United States, was the first to occupy the house after the Decaturs and then came Baron de Tuyll, a Russian Minister. Among others who followed were Henry Clay; Martin Van Buren; Edward Livingston; Sir Charles Vaughan, British Minister to the United States; John Gadsby; George M. Dallas; and Judah P. Benjamin.

After the Civil War the house was bought by Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale. A grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxtun, he was appointed by President Jackson to the Naval School, served under Commodore Robert F. Stockton and Major Philip Kearny and won distinction in the Mexican War. As a bearer of government dispatches between California and Washington, he crossed Mexico in 1848 at imminent danger to his life, bringing the first authentic news of the gold discoveries and a bag of the precious metal.

While exploring Death Valley with Kit Carson, Beale thought of using camels in the American desert. By appointment of President Buchanan, he commanded an expedition to survey a wagon road from Fort Defiance, N.M., to the Colorado River, using for transport a part of the camel train he had persuaded the government to import from Tunis. The project proved unsuccessful and eventually the camels were turned lose to roam the desert. Two famous paintings by the artist Narjot, depicting the camel episode, are among the furnishings of the house.

Edward Beale was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for California and Nevada by President Fillmore, and Lincoln later appointed him surveyor general of the same area. He was described as "a sparkling combination of scholar, gentleman and Indian fighter," by Charles Nordhoff after a visit to Beale's *Rancho Tejon* in California in 1872. In 1876 President Grant, a frequent visitor to Decatur House, appointed Beale minister to Austria-Hungary. Edward Beale died at Decatur House in 1893.

Mrs. Truxtun Beale, widow of the son of Edward, bequeathed Decatur House to the National Trust in 1956. She had retained the late Thomas Tileston Waterman in 1944 as architect for the restoration of the house. Eleven of Latrobe's original drawings used in the restoration are preserved in the Library of Congress.

Decatur House is open regularly to the public as an historic house museum, and is also used as a meeting place for cultural groups and by the United States Navy for official entertaining.

61. BULFINCH HOUSE (1806), BOSTON, MASS.

Architect, Charles Bulfinch. Built for Harrison Gray Otis. Presented in 1958 to the American Meteorological Society. Credit: American Meteorological Society/ G. M. Cushing

Wind, weather, outer space and sputniks are not the only concern of

the 7,000 members of the American Meteorological Society, who in 1958 entered the field of historic preservation.

No. 45 Beacon Street was the last of three mansions which Bulfinch built for Harrison Gray Otis, a prominent Federalist and one of Boston's leading citizens. Beacon Street, called by Oliver Wendell Holmes "the sunny street that holds the sifted few," overlooks Boston Common, the first public park in America. The mansion was the owner's residence from 1806 until his death in 1848, and almost every distinguished person who visited Boston was entertained there, including President James Monroe of the rival political party.

Partially restored as the organization's national headquarters, it houses administrative and editorial offices, weather exhibits, instruments, books and maps. Funds are being raised by the society to restore the rooms on the second floor and to convert the Carriage House into a small auditorium. The stalls will be kept as individual galleries for important meteorological material, and the loft will be adapted to the display of weather instruments and a small weather museum.

Original frescoed ceiling in the Oval Ballroom of the Bulfinch House depicts zephyrs and cupids disporting amongst cumulus clouds

62. OLD STONE MILL (1756), CLINTON, N.J.

Built and used as a mill until 1953. Headquarters of the Hunterdon County Art Center. Credit: Hunterdon County Art Center/Michael Ciavolino; Hunterdon County Art Center/Shepherd Studio; Hunterdon County Art Center

With as little redecoration as possible, the pre-Revolutionary grain mill on the south branch of the Raritan River at Clinton, N.J., was made into an arts and crafts center in 1953, after being purchased by the Hunterdon County Art Center from Joseph Kreidel. Space in the five-story stone building was re-allocated for the 800 members to form an exhibition gallery, craft shop, print room, meeting room, library and painting classrooms.

Opposite the Old Stone Mill, at the confluence of the Raritan and Spruce Run Rivers, is the 200-year-old Red Mill, recently restored to house exhibits of early American crafts and historical items of the area. In addition to preserving the unusual combination of stream, dam and two old mills, the Hunterdon County group has recently purchased the old Music Hall Theatre. After restoration it will be used for plays, concerts, cinema, and as a theater museum. "This acquisition," writes president James R. Marsh, "gives us a nice little group of buildings surrounded by a beautiful waterfall, palisades, village street and the world's ugliest group of garages with broken down cars!"

63. JULIETTE GORDON LOW BIRTHPLACE (1818-21), SAVANNAH, GA.

Attributed to William Jay of Bath, Eng. Architect of top floor and piazza, 1886, Detlef Lienau; Architect of the restoration, 1953, Stephen P. Bond. Administered by the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Credit: Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

"She had a wicked wit, and a charm I am too word-poor to describe. She was quicksilver and pepper—the whole leavened with humanity and laughter," were the words used to describe Juliette Gordon Low by Eleanor Arnett Nash, sister of Ogden Nash.

Laughter and gaiety returned in quantity to the handsome Regency mansion on October 19, 1956, when it was dedicated as a national program center and a memorial to the founder of Girl Scouting. In 1953 the Girl Scouts of the United States of America purchased Mrs. Low's house, which was to be sold by the Gordon family to settle an estate. Because of its location near Savannah's expanding business district, it was in immediate danger of being razed to make way for commercial development.

The house was originally built by James Moore Wayne, mayor of Savannah; he sold it in 1831 to his niece's husband, William Washington Gordon, organizer and first president of the Central of Georgia Railroad. Shortly after Juliette's birth in 1860, her father left Savannah to serve as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army. Years later, after her marriage, and while living in England, Juliette Low was inspired by Sir Robert Baden-Powell to establish a Girl Scout movement in the United States. On her return to Savannah in 1912 she enrolled her niece as the first recruit in her new organization.

64. THE OCTAGON (1798-1800), WASHINGTON, D.C.

Architect, Dr. William Thornton. Built for Colonel John Tayloe. Owned by the American Institute of Architects. Credit: The American Institute of Architects/Robert Lautman; the American Institute of Architects/Henry H. Saylor

The Octagon, actually an irregular hexagon, derived its shape from the angle formed at the junction of New York Avenue and 18th Street, where it occupies Lot 8 in Square 170 in the original plot of Washington. Colonel Tayloe, wealthy Virginia plantation owner, chose for his architect Dr. William Thornton, recent winner of the competition for the Capitol.

Accepting Colonel Tayloe's hospitality, President and Mrs. Madison lived in the mansion for more than a year following the burning of the White House by the British on August 24, 1814. After the death of Mrs. Tayloe, *The Octagon* no longer served as the family's town house and in 1865 was used as a school for girls. The American Institute of Architects took formal possession of the house on January 1, 1899. The Institute, since its founding in 1857, has been concerned among other interests, with safeguarding and preserving worthy buildings and historic monuments. The mansion was restored; its downstairs rooms are used for receptions and four upstairs bedrooms are now two exhibition galleries for the AIA's showings of architecture and allied arts.

In the circular room over the entrance, President Madison ratified the Treaty of Ghent. The table used for this event is still displayed in the refurnished room. In the wide scattering of Tayloe heirs, it traveled to San Francisco, was rolled in bedding,

and trundled out of danger from the fire and earthquake of 1906.

In 1940 an administration building, sympathetic to the design of the house, was erected along the eastern line of *The Octagon* plot to house the AIA's headquarters staff. The stable became a fireproof library in 1953.

65. WEDDING CAKE HOUSE (1826), KENNEBUNK, MAINE

Built by George Washington Bourne. Privately owned and used as an inn. Credit: Maine Department of Economic Development

The basic rectangular house with its restrained classical treatment was modernized and improved at the height of the Gothic style, described by Louis Henri Sullivan as "Gothic in pantalettes."

George Washington Bourne, shipbuilder and carver, built the original frame house and later, with the help of a friend, carved and applied the gingerbread ornament. The barn was the first to receive the flamboyant treatment.

Tradition claims that Bourne, as he turned from the altar immediately following his marriage ceremony, received an urgent message and departed for sea. When he returned several years later, he rewarded his wife who had never had a wedding cake, by applying a similar lavish decoration to their house.

Clay Lancaster says of the house, "Its attenuated corner buttresses, slender spires, fancy arches, pendants, crockets, finials and trefoil perforations, attest that 'Even staid New England gave in to its emotions in architecture during the nineteenth century. . . .'"

66. FRANCE'S RESTAURANT, (c. 1790), WASHINGTON, D.C.

Built for Thomas Sim Lee. Howe, Foster & Synder, architects of the 1953 restoration. Owned by Historic Georgetown, Inc. Credit: France's Restaurant/James R. Dunlop, Inc.; Library of Congress

When it became known in 1951 that the northwest corner of 30th and M Streets, N.W., might be sold to commercial interests for demolition, a group of Georgetown citizens formed a corporation to save the three Federal style buildings. It was at this corner that the survey of 60 acres for the town of George was begun in 1751. The two pre-Revolutionary corner houses were owned in the late 1790's by Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Maryland, a friend of George Washington's.

France's Restaurant is one of the four business enterprises occupying space made available by the restoration of the houses. Historic Georgetown, Inc., has operated at a profit for the past several years, proving that historic preservation can be conducted as a private enterprise and produce profits. The National Trust is the largest stockholder of this commercial venture, having received as gifts 26,065 shares of the common stock and 455 shares of the preferred stock of Historic Georgetown, Inc.

Saving The Vanishing Villages

Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place alone in the midst of the earth.—(Isaiah V:8)

Exploding population, urban sprawl and creeping rural subtopia, linked together by intricate systems of superhighways and vast interchanges, are spelling the end of the American village. Rare indeed is the surviving tree-lined village with its open greens and traces of several centuries of quiet living.

Some of the smallest, blasted in half by great throughways, have become ghost towns and inaccessible clusters of no-longer happy habitations on the edges of hurtling eight-lane traffic. Highway engineers, often aided by photogrammetic plats achieved by flying over proposed highway routes, have arrived at the basic premise that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points—as so measured. They make mole hills out of mountains; they fill in valleys; they tend to elect the village, with its spacious building lots (so wasteful) and centuries-old dwellings (so obsolete), as being a cheaper taking-area than the congested subdivision of newly built all-alikes and their shopping centers.

The second quarter of this century has brought a sharpened awareness of the human values sacrificed and several solutions to the problem of saving our vanishing villages. Among the solutions is the creation of the museum village—as a nucleus within a surviving city, or in a nearby sanctuary—to which the buildings and setting discarded by today's lemming-like pursuit of progress may be moved.

In addition to the selection depicted in the exhibit there are other notable village museums such as the Columbia Historic State Park, Calif.; Eleutherian Mills, Del.; St. Augustine, Fla.; First Iron Works, Saugus, and Plimoth Plantation, Mass.; Arrow Rock, Mo.; Batsto Village, N.J.; Vincennes, Territorial Capitol, Inc.; Schonnbrunn and Zoar Villages, Ohio; King of Prussia, Old Economie, Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley, New Hope, and Hopewell Village National Historical Site, Pa.; Pioneer Village Museum, Utah; Shelburne Village, Vt.; Virginia City, Nev.; Richmondtown, and Museum Village of Smith's Clove, N.Y.; and Indian City U.S.A., Okla.

67. **MYSTIC SEAPORT,** MYSTIC, CONN.

Credit: Marine Historical Association

A Yankee seaport of the Age of Sail is being restored to its heyday of the 1850's by the Marine Historical Association, many of whose members are descendants of shipbuilders and mariners. The small seafaring village of Mystic was settled shortly after the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It soon became a shipbuilding center, and by the mid-nineteenth century there were 14 shipyards along the banks of the Mystic River. From the wharfs, ships went 'round Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope to far-flung ports in California, China and India, and to the whaling grounds of the world.

Mystic Seaport extends over 22½ acres. Its ships, shops and exhibition buildings attract more than 250,000 visitors annually. The only square-

rigged wooden whale-ship extant, the *Charles W. Morgan*, is permanently berthed at Mystic Seaport. The square-rigged training ship *Joseph Conrad* is the headquarters for the Seaport Youth Training Program. Admiral Donald MacMillan's Arctic-exploring schooner *Bowdoin* shares a wharf with the century-old schooner *Australia*. The small craft collection of over 100 exhibits includes many vessels that are the last existing examples of their type.

Nautical treasures in the five museum buildings surrounding the Yard include whaling gear, ships' figureheads, scrimshaw work, whale oil lamps, model ships, the pintle strap from the rudder of H.M.S. *Bounty*, and the logbook of the medium clipper *Andrew Jackson* when it established the record run of 89 days from New York to San Francisco, and the manuscripts of famous sea stories.

Along the cobbled waterfront street are shops typical of those from which ships were outfitted and serviced for their long voyages: the sail and rigging lofts, the rope walk and the counting house; the shops of the shipsmith, the figurehead carver, the instrument maker and the apothecary. Hard by, straddling the shore, is the lobsterman's shack.

Many of the buildings in the Seaport Village have been moved from their original sites and reconstructed.

68. FARMERS' MUSEUM, COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.

Credit: Village Crossroads, New York State Historical Association/ Le Bel Studio

This assembled pioneer village of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century is in a typical rural setting of upstate New York on the shores of Lake Otsego, just a little more than a mile from Cooperstown. A great stone barn houses not only all the implements of pioneer life of the period but exhibits on their use and areas where broom-makers, weavers and others demonstrate their crafts.

In the village crossroads are a general store, apothecary shop, lawyer's office, one-room school, country tavern and old farmhouse. All gathered from within a radius of 80 miles and authentically furnished, they offer a convincing and accurate picture of rural life of the era. City children who know their zoos and pandas and llamas are captivated by friendly calves, ox teams, small pigs and woolly lambs. The latter occasionally teach a lesson in rural living by butting none-too-gently into the unguarded rears of their young erstwhile admirers. Their elders are nostalgic over the almost-forgotten scent of home-baked bread emerging from a brick beehive oven or the splash of butter in a churn. It's a long way to go to glimpse our vanishing villages and yet about 175,343 make this journey to yesterday annually.

69. OLD SALEM, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

Credit: Old Salem today, Old Salem, Inc./Ed T. Simons; Old Salem Square, drawn from nature by E. A. Vogler, Old Salem, Inc.

This "planned city in the wilderness" was erected in 1766 by a group of Moravian artisans and missionaries sent out from the parent settlement in Bethlehem, Pa., to Wachovia. Around the town square cluster the nucleus of well-built brick and sturdy frame structures, adapted to the North Carolina scene but speaking with a strong idiomatic accent of another country and another region.

Restoration began in 1950 under a non-profit group, Old Salem, Inc. They acquired and destroyed twentieth-century encroachments and disfigurements until today this Moravian Village consists of some 40 of the original 60 structures.

More than $4 million has been spent on the restoration and in the building of Old Salem Road (by the State of North Carolina). Approximately 62,332 visitors viewed the area in 1960. The year 1957 marked the 500th anniversary of the *Unitas Fratrum*, official title of the Moravian Church today. In the restored city traditional Moravian Love Feasts and early morning Easter services are still observed. Old Salem is preparing to commemorate its tercentenary in 1966 by which time restoration of the surviving early structures is scheduled for completion.

70. EPHRATA CLOISTER, LANCASTER CO., PA.

Credit: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Lo, we heard of it at Ephrata (Psalms 132:6).

This religious community on Cocolico Creek was established by a sect of Pietist Germans led by John Conrad Beissel about 1732. It consisted of three semi-independent orders living in close cooperation—a Brotherhood, a Sisterhood and a congregation of married "Householders," for whom a rule of celibacy was advocated but not required. It was an order of rigid self-denial and austere plainness designed to oppose the world, the flesh and the Devil. Its day was divided into labor, meditation and worship.

The Ephrata Community, however, contributed much to colonial culture. They established one of the great colonial presses, wrote many hymns, revived the medieval art of illuminating their *Frakturshriften*, and in a practical way operated a paper mill, sawmill, grist mill, flaxseed mill and a bark mill. The Sisters, in addition to their duties for the community, engaged in quilting, embroidering, canning, preparation of household remedies, and the manufacture of sulphur matchsticks, wax tapers, paper lanterns and artificial flowers.

Ironically their greatest act of charity became the greatest factor in the final dissolution of their order. Following the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777, they gave over all the large buildings on Zion Hill as a military hospital for the Continental troops. Here members of both solitary orders tirelessly nursed and tended the sick. The soldiers who died were buried together on Zion Hill. Then typhus broke out, soldiers and gallant nurses died in great numbers, and the buildings were burned to stop the spread of contagion. The Community never fully recovered from these losses.

On a 27-acre tract of the once extensive holdings the state of Pennsylvania has preserved and restored the *Saron* (Sisters' House), *Saal* (Chapel), *Almonry* (granary and bakehouse for charity), Beissel's log house and three cottages. They are remarkable examples of medieval German architecture in America. Even more remarkable are the countless evidences of the crafts and skills of the Pietists who dedicated their lives to Christian devotion, charity and brotherly love.

71. NEW HARMONY, IND.

Credit: Roofless Church, Robert Lee Blaffer Trust/George Holton; Rappite Corner and House #2, Leonard Rennie

The Roofless Church

This small town on the banks of the Wabash (population 1300) was laid out in 1814 by a group of Württemberg Germans led by Father Rapp. Within its original boundaries are still to be found substantial traces of two backwoods Utopias and two more recent experiments in the pursuit of the American dream.

The Harmonists, the first settlers and planners, ventured to the frontier in 1814 from their earlier settlement in Harmonie, Pa. (which still survives). Ten years later they sold the rich and developed farm lands to Robert Owen, together with their mills and sturdily built frame and log or brick houses, and returned to Economie, Pa.

The Owenites, with their philosophy of "universal happiness through universal education," attracted to the Indiana area a brilliant galaxy of scientists, educators, artists and social reformers, as well as a less-productive fringe of impractical dreamers and hangers-on. Although far in advance of the thinking of the day, many of the "wild" schemes of the Owenites are now part of our social and educational philosophy.

At one time the U.S. Geological Survey had headquartres in the famous laboratory (1859), still standing and occupied by the great-nephew of Dr. David Dale Owen. The Working Men's Institute (founded 1838), housed in the 1893 Murphy Library Building, is a monument to another Utopian ideal that flourished in this yeasty soil and remains an active influence in the town. Today there are such Harmonist survivals as "The Rappite Corner," four original houses in the original plan, all in use as contemporary dwellings; "Community House No. 2" (1816) and the Old Faunteroy House (1815), maintained as museums by the State of Indiana; an early Harmonist House, by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Indiana; and the Fort and Granary. Dormitory #4, after becoming an opera house, is currently used as a large motorboat and automobile repair shop.

Latest of the experiments has been the erection of "The Roofless Church" by the Robert Lee Blaffer Trust, and the placing around it of some reassembled but adapted Harmonist houses in garden settings, for the educational and religious activities of that Trust. The name of the church was inspired by George Sand who once remarked that only one roof—the sky—was vast enough to hold all worshipping humanity. It was designed by architect Philip Johnson, A.I.A., and features a bronze sculpture "Descent of the Holy Spirit" by Jacques Lipchitz, who also designed the bronze sculptures for the monumental iron gates. Johnson's imaginative design won him the 1961 First Honor Award of the A.I.A. for "a playful and poetic answer to a very unusual building problem in which great dignity and significance have been warmly achieved."

72. NEW SALEM VILLAGE, ILL.

Credit: Hill-McNamar Store, State of Illinois Department of Conservation

When young Abraham Lincoln arrived in 1831, the pioneer community was growing and thriving. He left in 1837 for Springfield to practice law and advance himself in state politics; only two years later the village went into a sharp decline when the seat of Sangamon County was established at Petersburg.

In 1906 William Randolph Hearst gave an initial gift to acquire the site of the deserted Lincoln village of New Salem. The squared-log stores, taverns, mills and dwellings were sagging to ruin. Now in the custody of the Illinois State Department of Parks and Memorials, New Salem is one of the most visited areas of the Lincoln country. A familiar sight in spring and summer are troops of Boy Scouts earning special merit badges by taking a long hike into history. In Springfield they always visit Lincoln's Home (also administered by the state agency) from which Lincoln departed to Washington and the presidency. In the final farewell to old Springfield friends and neighbors he had said, "To this place and the kindness of these people, I owe everything."

73. WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Credit: Bruton Parish Church, the Quarter before and after restoration, Old Williamsburg/Colonial Williamsburg

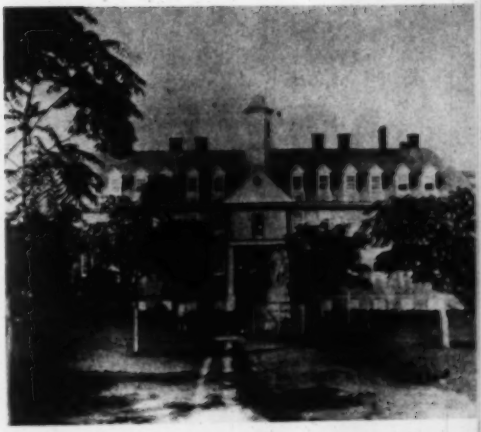
Williamsburg, colonial capital of the royal colony and the Commonwealth of Virginia from 1699 to 1779, had in the succeeding century and a half become "the town that time forgot." Today, whenever restoration or historic preservation is mentioned, it is one of the most-remembered.

The transformation was inspired by the vision of Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, financed through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and aided by skilled corps of specialists in every related field—history, archaeology, architecture, art, interior furnishings, landscape architecture and interpretation. The result has been the recreation of a city at its finest point in history. More than $71 million have been expended to restore 49 major buildings and reconstruct 48 others, and their dependencies and gardens. There are 130 acres in the restored area including 5⅓ acres of the College of William and Mary. In this area are more than 500 buildings surrounded by 84 acres of gardens, open squares and greens. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been largely removed from the restored section of the city.

One of the dramatic lessons of Williamsburg is demonstrated by the returning of early and fine buildings to their original sound condition, stripped of porches, frame false fronts and disfiguring signs. The same technique, applied to the Duke of Gloucester Street, the Palace Green, Market, Courthouse and Capitol Squares, resulted in reclaiming one of the great town plans of early America.

Two views of one of the simple small frame buildings on Francis Street, *The Quarter*, show the technique by which a small building is re-established to its original eighteenth-century exterior appearance. It now serves as a guest house to nearby Williamsburg Inn.

The early photograph of the Duke of Gloucester Street shows the city as it emerged into the twentieth century, before the advent of a central row of utility poles which disfigured "the noble, great street" of the original capital plan. All surviving colonial buildings and the street itself have been restored.



Main Building, College of William & Mary. Daguerrotype view prior to fire of 1859. This is the second building erected on the foundations of the first one, which were laid on August 8, 1689, and burned on October 29, 1705. This second building was described by the Reverend Hugh Jones, professor of mathematics at the College, in his book on *The Present State of Virginia,* published in 1724: "The Building is beautiful and commodious, being first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren, adapted to the Nature of the Country by the Gentlemen there; and since it was burnt down, it has been nicely rebuilt, and nicely contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious Direction of Governor Spotswood; and is not unlike Chelsea Hospital."

Main Building, College of William & Mary before restoration. The building had burned in 1859 and was rebuilt from designs by architect Eben Faxon of Baltimore, using the remaining parts of the surviving structure but the east front was "relieved by two Towers of the Italian style of architecture." In its new form it lasted only until in 1862 according to the deposition of a Williamsburg lady to the Board of Visitors ". . . that about five o'clock P.M. she was told of the College being on fire, and advised to return, as the house in which she lived was in great danger. This she did, and soon after the College was a smoking ruin; and there is no doubt of the destruction having been designedly effected by United States soldiers." Again the building was rebuilt in 1867 by architect Albert L. Rives of Richmond, to the design shown opposite.

Main Building, College of William & Mary, following restoration 1928-31, Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, architects. Now known as the Sir Christopher Wren Building of the College of William & Mary.

74. TOMBSTONE, ARIZ.

Credit: Crystal Palace Saloon (1877), Library of Congress

Wooden, adobe and brick structures in "the town too tough to die" are slowly being restored with funds raised by the Tombstone Restoration Commission. The town was founded in 1877 by Ed Schieffelin, who had been forewarned by an army scout, "All you'll find in those hills, Schieffelin, is your own tombstone." When the prospector discovered one of the richest silver deposits in Arizona he named the site Tombstone.

In three years the boom town, with a population of 7,000—miners, gamblers and gunmen—was known as one of the most lawless and violent of the frontier towns. Two of its leading citizens were Wyatt Earp, U.S. deputy marshal, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, an Episcopal minister from Boston. At one time there were 110 places licensed to sell liquor, and its most popular attractions were the Bird Cage burlesque theater and the Crystal Palace gambling casino.

Important early buildings remaining include the Bird Cage Theater, the Tombstone City Hall, Schieffelin Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the office of the Tombstone *Epitaph*. The Boot Hill graveyard, abandoned mine works and ore dumps on the outside of town complete the picture.

Arizona State Parks Board recognized the efforts of the Tombstone Restoration Commission in 1959 by naming the restored Cochise County Courthouse a state historical monument.

75. GREENFIELD VILLAGE, DEARBORN, MICH.

Credit: Grimm Jewelry Store (1878), The Henry Ford Museum

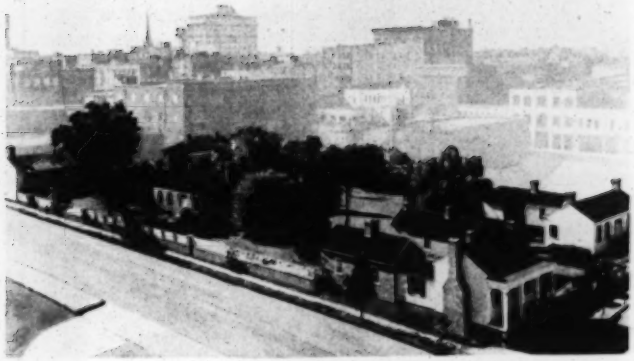
The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village were founded in 1929 by Henry Ford as non-profit educational institutions dedicated to the preservation and display of historically significant technological, educational and artistic Americana. One hundred seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century houses and workshops have been moved to the 200-acre site to form the outdoor village.

76. ARKANSAS TERRITORIAL CAPITOL RESTORATION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Credit: View from porch of Territorial Capitol, Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration/Earl Saunders

When the Arkansas Territory was carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, *Petit Roche* was established as the new capital. The restoration of 13 frame and brick structures in downtown Little Rock honors Arkansas' pioneers and her pre-statehood era. Included in the city square are the 1820 territorial capitol, meeting place of the last territorial legislature in 1835; the home of Lt. C. F. M. Noland, who delivered the first Arkansas constitution to Washington; the 1824 home of William E. Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas *Gazette;* and the Conway House, first residence of Arkansas' "bachelor Governor," Elias N. Conway, who served from 1852-60. Washington Irving, John James Audubon, Sam Houston and David Crockett are among notables who were entertained in these territorial houses.

The restoration, envisioned by Mrs. James Fairfax Loughborough, was initially financed by an act of the state legislature in 1939. It also established a commission to purchase the land and buildings, supervise the restoration and administer the project.



Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration

77. **OLD DEERFIELD,** DEERFIELD, MASS.

Credit: The Ashley House, Samuel Chamberlain

Deerfield was one of the white man's early outposts in the wilderness, and its citizens faced the warbeat of the tom-tom with daring and courage. The spirit of Deerfield is revealed in an inscription on a tombstone dated Feb. 29, 1703/4: "The unfortified house of Benoni Stebbins standing on this lot was held by 7 men, besides women and children for three hours, against the assault of 200 soldiers and the wiles of 140 Indians under a French officer of the line. Stebbins was killed, Mary Hoyt and one man wounded when forced to draw off. The French had lost their lieutenant and the Indians their chief."

The elm-arched, mile-long village street is lined with 25 eighteenth-century houses, many of them furnished and open to the public. In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Flynt undertook the restoration of many of the oldest buildings.

The 1732 Ashley House was occupied by Parson Jonathan Ashley for almost half a century. He was a positive and outspoken personality, with strong religious convictions. He entered into an acrimonious controversy with his fellow Yaleman, Jonathan Edwards, on the problem of who was entitled to take Communion. He was a pungent and vigorous preacher, unhesitant in the defense of the Mother Country during the controversial days which led to the Revolution. So fiery were his spoken sentiments that he found himself locked out of his church and pulpit on more than one Sabbath. On one such occasion he forced his way into the pulpit with an ax. Parson Ashley was one of the few Tories to remain in the village during the Revolution.

Church Family House, Shakertown, Ky.

78. SHAKER COMMUNITY, HANCOCK, MASS.

Credit: Shaker Community, Inc./Eugene Mitchell

Come, let us all be marching on,
Into the New Jerusalem;
The call is now to ev'ry one
To be alive and moving.
This precious call we will obey—
We love to march the heav'nly way,
And in it we can dance and play,
And feel our spirits living.

—Shaker dancing song

Quaking not being fervently soul-satisfying enough for some, Shaking was added and the world came to know the Shaking Quakers or Shakers.

In 1960 the Shaker Community, Inc., purchased from the United Society of Shakers more than 900 acres of land and 17 buildings. The colony will be restored and preserved to interpret the way of life of the Shakers, which was founded by Mother Ann Lee in 1770 and became one of the most successful of the "communitarian" religious sects in America.

Buildings included in the settlement are the 1826 round stone barn, 1790 machine shop and washhouse, trustees' office and store, tanhouse, brick ice house and cold storage, brick chicken-house, ministry's house, two brethren's shops, 1830 brick dwellings and sisters' shop. On display in some of the rooms are the Shaker furniture and craft objects from the Edward Deming Andrews collection.

In the Pleasant Hill Community, 22 miles southwest of Lexington, Ky., is another handsome group of some 20 brick, limestone and frame buildings erected in 1806 by another group of Shaker followers. Once in a setting of more than four thousand acres of fertile farm lands and orchards, the surviving buildings form the nucleus of what had been one of the most thriving of the Shaker communities. Led by the Blue Grass Preservation Trust, a non-profit group has been organized to acquire the nucleus of buildings and surrounding farm land. Their plan is to preserve and restore the buildings and their Shaker furnishings and return them to active use as an adult education center where, in a tranquil atmosphere of rural simplicity, some of the vanished values of the Shaker way of life can be recaptured. Included in the program are plans for a museum of Shaker life and history, a restaurant-inn, an adult residential college with dormitories, an arts and crafts center, a country day school, and a vacation rest home for the aged. The Shakers' care of the young, the sick and the aged anticipated by more than a century some of the most advanced techniques employed today. The proposed program is especially intended to memorialize this phase in the life of the Shakers, who "lifted their hands to labor and their hearts to God."

Saving The Village Within The Megalopolis

In 1924 the city of Charleston, S.C., pioneered in legislation with an ordinance designed to protect its distinctive ante-bellum architecture. Upon the recommendation of Frederick Law Olmstead, city planner of Boston, a distinguished citizens' committee followed this by inaugurating a definitive stock-taking of Charleston's architecture. They solicited and received gifts from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller Foundation, and in 15 months recorded 1168 buildings. These were then appraised by a distinguished committee of experts and divided into five categories: nationally important, valuable to city, valuable, notable, and worthy of mention. This provided a sound basis for invoking legislation for their protection.

The National Trust has played an important role in encouraging similar programs in other cities having old and historic districts. It has collected and disseminated thousands of copies of various ordinances for cities considering preservation in their zoning and planning programs. The Trust is called upon repeatedly by its member organization vigilantes to oppose zoning exceptions, violations, and "demolition by calculated neglect."

As reported by Jacob Morrison, New Orleans attorney and authority on preservation law:

> The case for historic preservation is improving gradually. Congress and the several states have bestirred themselves as indicated in this text. The courts—which themselves thrive on historic precedents—have seen the importance of maintaining the works of those who have preceded them. Much credit is due the many private organizations who have dedicated themselves to saving the beautiful and authentic specimens of our national architecture, whose verity has insured their survival.
>
> The education of the public remains the outstanding task. In spite of tons of tourist literature, many will still say that the "solution" for all the "old quarters" would be to iron out their problems by passing a bulldozer over them. As against this theme song of misguided progress, there is the sweet music of the cash register which all seem to understand, the "progressives" as well as the "moss-backs." To combat the deterioration caused by the elements of nature and the indifference of the public, there is the sound preservation of the public's purse which is being thrown into the scales on the positive side.
>
> In addition to this, there will always be many who would rather creep along in the cable cars of San Francisco than speed over its Golden Gate Bridge; who would rather roam the narrow streets of New Orleans' old French Quarter than the broad expanses of uptown St. Charles and Carrollton Avenues; who would rather wait in line to eat at Durgin Park or the Old Union Oyster House in Boston than enjoy the plush dining service of its most modern hotels. There are folks who spend hours in the Oldest House in the United States at St. Augustine, Florida, yet have no time for the resort palaces at Miami Beach. People are like that—lots of them.

79. ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Credit: Statehouse, entrance of Hammond-Harwood House, Old Port area, Historic Annapolis, Inc./ M. E. Warren

The city of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County, was settled in 1650 and became the capital of the colony in 1695. Within the old area of the city a number of its outstanding Georgian buildings have been preserved by individuals and profit-making and non-profit groups.

Since 1952 the city has had legislation to protect the surviving architecture, and in 1961 its city council named a standing committee on history and preservation. Historic Annapolis, Inc., a citizens' action group has campaigned for legislation, saved threatened structures, preserved a number, sponsored guided tours, holds a well-attended Heritage Week each October, and has undertaken a long-range plan for bringing back to its old pre-eminence the port area of the historic city.

Members of Historic Annapolis have organized a business corporation, Port of Annapolis, Inc., which is selling shares in the future of the city's past.

Dover 1885

80. DOVER, DEL.

Credit: State House, Delaware State Archives Hall of Records

Since 1777 Dover, Del., has been the capital of the first state. It was ordered to be laid out by William Penn in 1683, a year after his arrival in the New World. In the heart of twentieth-century Dover is the Green, defined in Penn's original order and laid out in its present confines in 1717. During the Revolutionary War, the Delaware Regiment was mustered on the Green before marching to meet Washington in the North.

A traveller early in the nineteenth century wrote of Dover Green: "On the east side of the Parade in Dover is an elegant State House, built of brick. It gives an air of grandeur to the Town." This building, erected in 1722 and rebuilt in 1787-92, is thought to be the second oldest State House in use in the country. Near it are the 1728 Ridgely House and the 1780 house built by the Rev. John Miller. Close by is the site of the home of Chancellor Killen, first Chancellor of Delaware, who in wig and judicial robes, was escorted from his door to the Court House each morning, tipstaves preceding and following him. Christ Church, rebuilt in 1734 on the site designated "Church Square" in the laying out of Dover in 1717, stands amid old trees and boxwood. The old Presbyterian Church, built in 1790 on "Meeting House Square," also laid out in 1717, is now the Delaware State Museum.

North and south of Dover Green, on tree-lined State Street, are houses built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as the county seat and capital began to grow and expand.

In 1955 the Friends of Old Dover helped secure a state legislative act to protect the historic district.

81. VIEUX CARRÉ, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Credit: Jackson Square and Exchange Alley showing entrance to old Royal Hotel, Library of Congress; new Royal-Orleans Hotel, Richard Koch

The thriving international port city of New Orleans derives its second major source of income from tourists who throng to the old French Quarter, the Vieux Carré. The distinctive architecture of the quarter has been protected by legislation since 1936—legislation tested and upheld by Louisiana's supreme court.

Leading organization in the fight for preservation of the Quarter is the Vieux Carré Property Owners and Associates, and there is also a special Vieux Carré Commission of the city of New Orleans. The State of Louisiana is currently embarking on a major program for restoration of the Cabildo, Presbytère and other state properties in the section. It is a continuing fight in which Patio Planters, the Spring Fiesta Association, the Louisiana Landmarks, the newspapers and their columnists loyally join.

Hardest to enforce has been a provision of the law against "demolition by neglect," but the friends of the Quarter are tireless in their vigilance.

New Orleans was a Latin city already a century old and closely allied to Spain and France, before it became part of the United States following the Louisiana Purchase. The "Old Square" which lies below Canal Street and along the Mississippi River is what remains of the walled and fortified city of Nouvelle Orléans.

The streets are narrow, and wrought and cast iron balconies overhang the narrow banquette or sidewalk. Great barred doors and grilles open onto lush tropical patio gardens. For the tourist it has everything—internationally famous dining places; bitter black coffee in the old Market; small perfume shops which specialize in traditional scents like vetiver, jessamine, sweet olive and magnolia; jazz and "girls-girls-girls"; sedate to opulent antique shops; lively honky-tonks and a superb Petit Théâtre; specialty shops and tourist traps; shops where voodoo staples like Goofer Dust, Love and Success Powder, Black Cat Oil, Gambler's Luck and even an unassembled Voodoo do-it-yourself kit can be purchased.

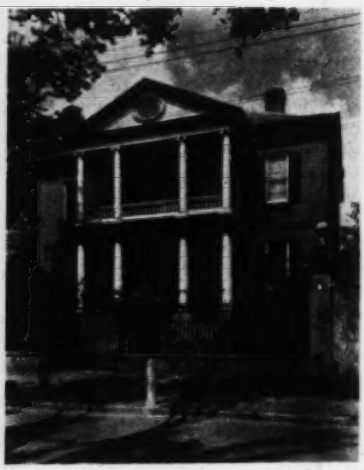
Place d'Armes, renamed Jackson Square in honor of the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, is the crowning glory of the Vieux Carré. Jackson's monument has been called "the centerpiece of one of the finest architectural settings in the world." Around the square are the St. Louis Cathedral, the buildings erected by the Baroness Pontalba in 1849, the Presbytère and the Cabildo.

82. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Credit: St. Michael's Church, Historic Charleston Foundation/Carl Julien; Gates of St. Michael's, Carolina Art Association/Haskell; Nathaniel Russell House, Historic Charleston Foundation/Louis Schwartz

By 1750, the single Anglican congregation in Charleston had outgrown St. Philip's, and it was necessary to erect a new church. St. Michael's was designed by John Gibson and built between 1752 and 1761. Robert Mills, chosen as the architect for a proposed extension of St. Michael's, described it as "an inexhaustible source of delight and inspiration."

Historic Charleston Foundation raised $65,000 in March 1955 to save the Nathaniel Russell property and



Miles Brewton House, Charleston

La Villita, San Antonio

restored the mansion for its headquarters. Charleston's architects and craftsmen had already had half a dozen years' experience with the spiralling stairs, the bays and the precision of detail of the "Age of Adam," when the house was built in 1809. Such men were employed "regardless of cost, not by contract, but by day's labor," and Russell spent $80,000 on the house which, 50 years afterwards, was still considered "the finest establishment in Charleston."

Both St. Michael's and the Nathaniel Russell House are structures listed as nationally important in the 1940 architectural survey of Charleston.

83. BEACON HILL, BOSTON, MASS.

Credit: State House, Library of Congress; Louisburg Square, W. J. Wainwright

"So much has been written about Beacon Hill," stated John P. Marquand in *The New Look Reaches Boston*, "that it is hardly possible to add much more to its collective word-picture. It has always been the center of whatever Boston means, although its meaning has been defined in many conflicting ways. Every visitor to Boston has climbed the slopes and has observed the architectural unity of Chestnut, Mount Vernon, and Pinckney Streets and has admired the Georgian Federalist influence on its rows of brick dwellings. The creative power of Boston's great architect, Bulfinch, has marked them as much as Wren has marked London. There is hardly a novelist who, coping with the Boston scene, has not turned to Beacon Hill for some of his settings, and with very few exceptions these authors have ended with Louisburg Square and the small communal park in the center of it.

"There are finer houses in the Beacon Hill neighborhood, like the Sears house on Mount Vernon Street with its private driveway, or the David

Sears mansion and the Otis mansion that face the Common, but nothing is so complete or so orderly as Louisburg Square and nothing so removed from contemporary troubles. It is the center of Beacon Hill and gives it its austere atmosphere of peace. Beacon Hill may be an anachronism, an echo of the past, but it would be necessary to go to England to find anything resembling it, and its English prototype would always be British and not American. At any rate no city in this country has anything like it."

84. LA VILLITA, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Credit: Construction and tree planting, Juarez Plaza, and entrance, San Antonio Conservation Society

Restoration of this old Spanish Village was undertaken by the City of San Antonio and the National Youth Administration with funds from the Carnegie Foundation and other private sources. The Villita Ordinance, adopted October 12, 1939, stated: "Above all, this project will be for human good, for letting people learn to make a living, to have a way of life; for constitutional democracy, peace and freedom. . . . Among the high . . . purposes is the promotion of peace, friendship and justice between the United States of America and all other nations. . . ." For youth, La Villita will foster "the production of arts and crafts which are useful and can be sold at a profit, and the training of youth to fit into the modern complex life of a merciless machine age."

The project was fostered by Mayor Maury Maverick to provide employment and experience for San Antonio's youth and to clean up the city's "little village" which had become a slum of the worst kind, consisting of seven adobe and caliche houses inhabited by 119 people.

As a Pan American community center, La Villita has a library, art school and galleries, and theater. Funds which help to sustain the village come from the rental of craft shops, and Juarez Plaza and Cos House for a variety of social and cultural functions.

85. GRATZ PARK, LEXINGTON, KY.

Credit: Hunt-Morgan House entrance, Talbert House and Morrison College, Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation

Named in honor of Benjamin Gratz, the Gratz Park block was purchased in 1792 by the Transylvania Company and was the home of Transylvania College-University until the destruction of the main building by fire in 1829. The site was presented to the city for a public park in 1884; it is now the center of the "Old and Historic Lexington District" protected, by a zoning ordinance of 1958, from the "explosive effect" of new industries in Fayette county.

Leading the campaign to preserve ante-bellum Lexington is the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation, which purchased and restored the 1814 Hunt-Morgan House on the Park. Built for John Wesley Hunt, a wealthy Lexington merchant and hemp grower, the house serves as a center for community, civic and social affairs sponsored by the Blue Grass Trust. It was also the home of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, "the thunderbolt of the Confederacy," and of Thomas Hunt Morgan, who won the Nobel Prize for his research into *Drosophila melanogaster*, the fruit fly that demonstrated the Mendelian law of inherited characteristics.

Gratz Park, Lexington

Bodley House, Mount Hope and Ridgley House are among the structures located on a map distributed for an "architectural ramble" around the Park. Transylvania College's "Old Morrison" (1830-34) is currently being restored from the original plans of Gideon Shryock, Kentucky's leading Greek Revival architect. Talbert House, built in 1869 on land formerly the garden of the Hunt-Morgan House, was designed by Cincinnatus Shryock. Cincinnatus studied architecture under his already famous older brother Gideon and stayed in Lexington to practice when Gideon went to Louisville. Where the elder Shryock dealt with the classic-columned portico and the majestic public building, Cincinnatus found his medium in the Tudor Gothic and early Victorian. Each responded to the tastes and demands of his own age: Gideon brought the Greek temple to Kentucky; Cincinnatus helped bring the English castle.

86. ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Credit: Ellicott City Street, A. Aubrey Bodine

In 1831 Ellicott's Mills became the terminus for the B & O's first train line. The old station house, the oldest in the United States, is still used as a freight stop and is visited yearly by the Railroad Fans of America. But since the trains came, Ellicott City has had only two major events—a flood in 1876 and the filming of a movie in 1956. Hollywood Director Paddy Chayevsky selected Ellicott City for the filming of "The Goddess" because he needed background shots of a very old, somewhat dilapidated town.

Not even this was sufficiently insulting to awaken twentieth-century Ellicott City. When Eugene D. Wheeler, the county's planning director, suggested that it be restored, his report brought laughter. He recommended building a restaurant overlooking the Tiber River—the city's unofficial dump filled with tin cans and sewage. Wheeler thinks the Tiber can be cleaned up and he envisions dams built to create a series of waterfalls; the old court house, railroad station and fire house made into museums; trees and flowers planted along Main Street; and a sidewalk cafe built.

The Cross County and Split Rail Garden Clubs were also laughed at, until they went into action this summer. Led by Mrs. Philip Hannon, and with professional guidance and a budget of $8.00 that grew to $1,118, they painted the town. Five of 43 buildings they had listed for suggested improvement were refurbished in a citizens' bucket and brush cleanup of Ellicott City's main street stores.

Howard County Historical Society is leading a program to obtain urban renewal legislation for the city.

"The Right Of Cities To Be Beautiful"

On May 5, 1704, his excellency, Governor Francis Nicholson, submitted to the House of Burgesses of Virginia a recommendation "to give Directions that the old House belonging to Mr John Page standing in the Middle of Gloucester Street be pulled downe that the Prospect of the Street between the Capitol & Colledge may be clear and that you take Care to pay what you shall judge these houses to be worth." Thus John Page became one of the first of those whose names are now legion, who were compensated for property taken to complete a proper plan for a great city.

The justness of such condemnation was upheld 250 years later by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Berman *vs.* Parker. The opinion, delivered by Justice William O. Douglas, states in part:

> We do not sit to determine whether a particular housing project is or is not desirable. The concept of the public welfare is broad and inclusive. The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled. . . . If those who govern the District of Columbia decide that the Nation's capital should be beautiful as well as sanitary, there is nothing in the Fifth Amendment that stands in the way.

In the complex problem of urban renewal the blueprint is proving to be a more effective tool than the bulldozer. Discriminate planners are finding merit in the saving of groups of fine early buildings in an otherwise blighted area, retaining an old church, or granting grace to some single structure that was identified with an historic personage great in the annals of his city or the nation.

Federal legislation is pending to withhold funds from federal aid renewal or highway programs where evaluation of significant architectural and historical values has been ignored. Working with citizens' groups and knowledgeable architects and historians of the areas, city planners are developing an awareness of the merit of retaining good elements in old neighborhoods.

87. **STRAWBERY BANKE,** PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Credit: Leonard Cotton House, Douglas Armsden

The original Strawbery Banke, named by the 1630 settlers for the fruit found in abundance on the hillside, became the business district of colonial Portsmouth. The site of what will be the new Strawbery Banke, then called Puddle Dock, was a residential area where sea captains and ship-builders, tailors and merchants built their fashionable houses near the water.

Leonard Cotton House, built by Captain Robert Blunt, *c.* 1750, and other historic structures will be saved in this area being cleared in a community action program. Strawbery Banke, Inc., plans to rescue the area to demonstrate the important role Portsmouth played in the eighteenth-century maritime development of the nation. Substandard structures will be removed; and structures of historic value will be restored, some to be opened as

exhibition buildings. The Banke proposes to rent some of the structures, "under proper restriction so that it becomes a much sought-after place in which to live and an area from which the city still receives a tax return, not to mention the added attraction of beauty and historic interest which the program will create for the city."

In 1959 New Hampshire passed legislation, making it possible for any city in the state to preserve and restore old buildings as part of a renewal development.

88. SOCIETY HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Credit: Head House, The Shambles, Ingersoll House after restoration, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation; Ingersoll House before restoration, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation/Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.

The original Society Hill, a high bluff just south of Dock Creek along the Delaware River, was a prominent feature of Philadelphia's waterfront in the city's early years. The Hill has been pared down and built upon for two centuries, but even today this area at Front and Pine Streets is noticeably higher than nearby land.

The hilltop was part of a tract which belonged to the Free Society of Traders, a company organized to help William Penn promote and settle Pennsylvania. It remained open land while Philadelphia built along Front, Second and Third Streets to the north. "The Society's hill" was used as a parade ground and open-air meeting place, and in time gave its name to the entire southeast corner of the colonial city.

With the development of Independence National Historical Park and Independence Mall, the historic values and residential potential in adjoining Society Hill were also recognized. The Philadelphia Historical Commission stated: "This Commission believes that the unusually large numbers of early houses, churches and other structures in the area bounded by the Delaware River and Eleventh Street, Chestnut and Lombard Streets, constitute a most remarkable survival from Philadelphia's historic past; one well worth a major campaign of preservation. . . . It is recommended that this district, a large part of which is known as Society Hill . . . be rehabilitated as an attractive residential neighborhood, preserving the maximum number of historic structures."

Toward this goal, the City Planning Commission has directed its energies, and organizations such as the Greater Philadelphia Movement, the Old Philadelphia Development Corporation and the Philadelphia Historical Commission have developed programs of support. Restoration and improvement of individual properties is also being carried out, as Society Hill capitalizes on its colorful past to build a useful future.

89. COLLEGE HILL, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Credit: Benefit Street houses, before and after, Laurence E. Tilley

The Providence Preservation Society was formed in 1956 with its purpose to arrest the decay which was gradually stripping College Hill of its architectural heritage and to find methods of renewing the city's early area. The Society approached the City for assistance, and the two agencies applied to the Urban Renewal Administration for financial assistance for a study of the methods and technique of developing a program for preservation, restoration and renewal.

New Market, South Second St., Philadelphia, 1799

With a two-thirds cash grant from the Demonstration Program Branch of the U.R.A. and the remaining one-third from the Providence Preservation Society and the City, the $73,000 College Hill Study was begun by the City Plan Commission and Blair Associates of Providence, planning consultants. The study, completed in 1959, received the 1960 Citation of an Organization from the American Institute of Architects.

Providence was singled out in an article in *Architectural Forum*, devoted to the new art of rebuilding America's cities, as an example of the growing realization that cities, their history and their architecture should be considered in terms of harmonious continuity. The major emphasis in the Providence plan is that there is a legitimate place for tradition in any plans for the future. There is no attempt to insist that new construction in historic areas be made impractical by an insistence on conformity to outdated styles and standards.

"Progress after Planning," the city's 1961 study, reports that a major inroad has been made into the blighted areas on the Hill. During the past four years approximately 30 pre-1840 houses have been bought by individuals, organizations and corporations for restoration. In 1960 the Providence City Council passed the Historic District Zoning Ordinance, which established a seven-member Historic District Commission. Its intent is to safeguard the outstanding and valuable structures that best represent historic architectural styles and to be flexible in regard to new construction.

ARCHIVES
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
815-17th STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
PERMANENT RECORD
DO NOT REMOVE

PICTURE CREDITS

Cover *Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art;* Inside Cover *Design and Production/Miles Rolph;* Page 84 *Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Venezia;* Page 93 *National Trust for Historic Preservation/Charles Baptie;* Page 95 *Baton Rouge* Morning Advocate, *World Book Encyclopedia and Child Craft/Oscar & Associates, Boston* Evening American, *Library of Congress;* Page 104 *John Codman;* Page 106 *Warner House Association/Douglas Armsden;* Page 107 *Carl Carmer;* Page 108 *Photo Shop Studio, Sitka; Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation;* Page 110 *Tennessee Conservation Department, Division of State Information;* Page 113 *The Preservation Society of Newport County/Hopf, Casey Jones Railroad Museum;* Page 114 *Christ Church Foundation/Dementi Studio, National Park Service;* Page 119 *National Park Service/George A. Grant;* Page 120 *National Trust for Historic Preservation/Paul K. Burgess;* Page 121 Diplomat, *City News Bureau, Carlo A. Maggi;* Page 123 *American Meteorological Society/Arber-French & Co.;* Page 129 *Robert Lee Blaffer Trust/George Holton;* Page 131 *Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.;* Page 133 *Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration/Leonard Photography Service, Inc.;* Page 134 *Library of Congress;* Page 136 *Delaware State Archives, Hall of Records;* Page 138 *Historic Charleston Foundation/F. S. Lincoln, San Antonio Conservation Society/Zintgraff;* Page 140 *Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation;* Page 143 *The Historical Society of Pennsylvania/Engraving by William Birch & Son.*